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Disproportionate Minority Contact

*An Analysis of Brown, Dane,
Kenosha, Milwaukee, Racine, and
Rock Counties, 2002-2005*

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Building Safer Communities

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Introduction

In 1988, Congress amended the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJPDA) requiring states to address the overrepresentation of minorities in the juvenile justice system. This amendment directed each state to determine whether minority groups - defined as African American, American Indian, Asian, Pacific Islander, and Hispanic - were detained or confined in secure detention facilities, secure correctional facilities, jails or lockups at a rate that *exceeds the proportion of such groups in the general population*. Congress further required that each state identify what efforts were being made to address this disproportionate representation.

In 2002, Congress established the current definition of Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC). What had previously been studied as disproportionate minority *confinement* was expanded to consider all the decision points of the juvenile justice system.

During this time, the Governor's Juvenile Justice Commission (GJJJC) had made the disproportionate contact of minority groups with the justice system a priority. In 2002, the GJJJC awarded funds to Brown, Dane, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Racine, and Rock Counties to identify and devise solutions for DMC. Because the initial directive was to look at youth confinement, the six counties were selected based on the number of minority youth detained and incarcerated over a two-year period.

Data is collected from the six DMC grant recipient counties and analyzed to provide a comprehensive look at the current representation of minorities in the juvenile justice system. Information is collected for nine different decision-making points:

- Juvenile arrests
- Court referrals
- Diversions
- Secure detention placements
- Cases petitioned to courts
- Delinquency findings
- Placements on supervision (probation)
- Placements in secured correctional facilities
- Transfer to adult court

The Relative Rate Index (RRI) used to measure the nine data elements in this report was created by Dr. William Feyerherm and Dr. Jeffrey Butts as an unbiased tool to fairly and accurately make comparisons of racial groups regardless of population size. The RRI uses the occurrence of an event by a white juvenile as the baseline for comparisons to other minority groups. The optimal RRI score is 1.00 signifying that there is no difference between the rate of White juveniles and minorities juveniles in a particular stage of the juvenile justice system. For example, for Juvenile Arrests, if the RRI score of African Americans is 4.50, an African American juvenile is 4.5 times, or 450%, more likely to be arrested than a white juvenile.

Data Collection and Limitations

At the state level, only three of the nine data elements are available – juvenile arrests, cases involving secure detention, and cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities. Data regarding the number of referrals to juvenile court, cases diverted, cases petitioned, cases resulting in delinquent findings, cases resulting in probation placement, and cases transferred to adult court are not available in a centralized fashion. Further, some data elements are limited to only four racial or ethnic groups: White, Black or African American, Asian, and American Indian or Alaskan Native. This type of categorization neglects racial and ethnics groups such as Other/Mixed, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders, and Hispanic or Latino entirely.

At the county level, the same problems may occur. However, counties receiving DMC project funding from the GJJC have improved data collection methodology and are reporting anywhere from seven to all nine data elements.

Bar graphs have been used as the primary method to convey the RRI data in this report. However, many of the graphs contain only one or two racial groups in addition to the “All Minorities” aggregation. This was done for one of three reasons: First, the minority population may not have met the “1 %” rule required to be included in RRI data. Second, data was incomplete, i.e. there was no data submitted by the county about that specific racial group. Third, there were not enough cases submitted for a particular data element, i.e. cases petitioned, to allow for significance testing that would result in a reliable RRI value over the four year time period from 2002 to 2005.

There are two different and distinct ways that RRI values may appear in a graph. An RRI value whose font color is black denotes that the value is reliable and not statistically different from that of white juveniles at that data element. **In this case, RRI numbers in black simply represent equal treatment at that stage.** A graph that contains RRI values that are all black is the ideal and shows that there is no disproportionate minority contact (minorities are neither over nor under-represented) for that particular data element.

RRI Values that are **red** signify statistically significant differences between the minority group being analyzed and whites for a given data element. An RRI value regarding cases transferred to adult court of **2.73** for Asians means that Asians are 273% more likely than Whites to be transferred to adult court.

In addition to the regular and **red** RRI values, one will find **ND** and **ID** throughout some of the graphs. **ND** signifies that no data for that element has been submitted. **ID** stands for insufficient data and is used when data has been submitted, but there are too few cases to calculate a statistically reliable RRI value.

County Summaries

Statewide

Although rates for Asian and American Indian juveniles fluctuated between 2002 and 2005, rates for confinement in juvenile correctional facilities for African American and "all minorities" categories have steadily decreased. Counties should be commended for community based programs that helped reduce the total number of minorities confined in juvenile correctional facilities from 482 in 2002 to 275 in 2005.

The analysis contained in the report dramatizes the successes that some of the counties have made in addressing areas of the DMC within the respective counties, but also illustrates the improvements that must be made in data collection and implementation of strategies to correct DMC.

Brown County

The rate of arrest of African American juveniles increased annually from 2002-2004, and then showed a decrease in 2005. In contrast, the arrest rate of American Indian juveniles showed a steady decrease in each of the years. The arrest rates for Asian juveniles rose between 2002 and 2003, and then declined in both 2004 and 2005. Data was unavailable for Hispanic juveniles in 2004.

A very positive aspect of the Brown County evaluation is revealed in the area of cases diverted from court. Although RRI rates for each minority group other than Asians show a disproportionate court referral rate, the rates of cases diverted from court are almost identical with what would be expected due to representation in the overall population.

Dane County

The data available for Dane County reflected a significant disparity in the arrest rates for African-American juveniles that increased yearly from 2002 through 2005. There were significant areas of concern in rates for secure custody and confinement in secured juvenile correctional facilities, but it is in the area of minority juvenile arrests that the greatest disparity is identified.

Kenosha County

In Kenosha County, the arrest rate for African American juveniles has remained fairly constant, but still occurs at a rate roughly three times what would be expected by their proportion of the overall population. The referral rates to court showed a decrease over the period from 2002 to 2005, but the secure detention rates increased for each minority group.

Milwaukee County

Milwaukee County showed a decrease in the number of minority juveniles arrested between 2002 and 2005, and showed a decrease in the rates for African Americans, Asians, and all minorities. The rates for secure detention in each of these categories decreased between 2004 and 2005, as did the values for confinement in secured correctional facilities.

Despite the positive trend, correctional confinement of minority juveniles is noteworthy because the rates are roughly two-and-a-half times the rate of representation in the overall population.

Racine County

The available data from Racine County demonstrated significant areas of concern in the rates for arrests, secure detention, and correctional confinement. In addition to showing increases in each category between 2004 and 2005, the rate of confinement in secured juvenile correctional facilities was the highest reported by any of the six counties.

Rock County

The arrest rate for African-American juveniles has risen yearly from 2003 to 2005, though the rate for "all minorities" actually decreased between 2004 and 2005. A significant increase of cases diverted occurred during 2005, and the rates showed white juveniles to be more likely to be detained in Rock County than minority-group juveniles.

Noteworthy in the statistics from Rock County is the dramatic increase in the rate of African American and "all minorities" juveniles transferred to adult court. From statistical irrelevance, the rate has risen to almost four times the expected rate.

Data Element Summaries

*Note – Comparison RRI value is ‘All Minorities’ aggregate for 2005

Juvenile Arrests

Kenosha County had the lowest RRI value of 1.18 followed by Milwaukee County with 1.20. Dane County had the highest RRI value of 3.17.

Referrals to Juvenile Court

Rock County had the lowest RRI value for the ‘All Minorities’ aggregate of 1.35 followed by Dane County with 1.70. Milwaukee County had the highest RRI Value of 2.63.

Cases Diverted

Values below 1.00 for this data element mean that cases are not being diverted as often among minorities as they are among Whites. Rock County had the best RRI value of 1.17 followed by Brown County at 0.95. Dane County had the lowest RRI value of 0.64.

Cases Involving Secure Detention

Rock County had the lowest RRI value of 0.92 meaning that minorities were less likely to be securely detained than their white counterparts. Brown County followed with an RRI of 1.30 and Dane County had the highest RRI value of 2.13.

Cases Petitioned

Rock County had the lowest RRI value of 1.03 followed by Brown County with a value of 1.13. Dane and Milwaukee County both had the highest RRI value of 1.28, less than last year’s highest RRI value of 1.55.

Delinquent Findings

Data was only available for Brown, Milwaukee, and Rock Counties; none of the values were statistically significant. Milwaukee County’s RRI value of 1.09 was not statistically significant while Brown County’s RRI value of 1.02 was. Rock County’s RRI value was 0.58 meaning that minority youth were less likely to be found delinquent than their white counterparts.

Cases Resulting in Probation Placement

Reliable RRI values were available for Brown, Milwaukee and Rock Counties. Milwaukee and Brown Counties both had an RRI value of 0.93 while Rock County’s RRI was 1.34. One possible explanation for these values is that minorities are less likely to be placed on probation because they are more likely to be confined in secure juvenile correctional facilities.

Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities

Milwaukee County, with an RRI value of 2.55, was the only county for which a reliable RRI value was available.

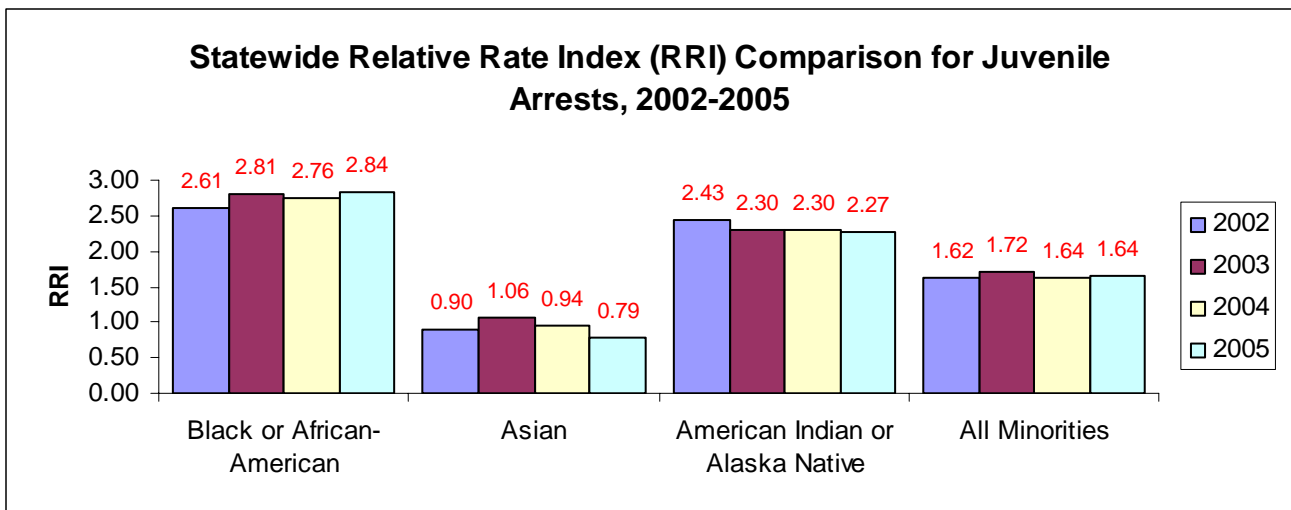
Cases Transferred to Adult Court

The only counties for which reliable RRI values were calculated were Brown County with a value of 0.98 and Rock County with a value of 3.88.

Statewide

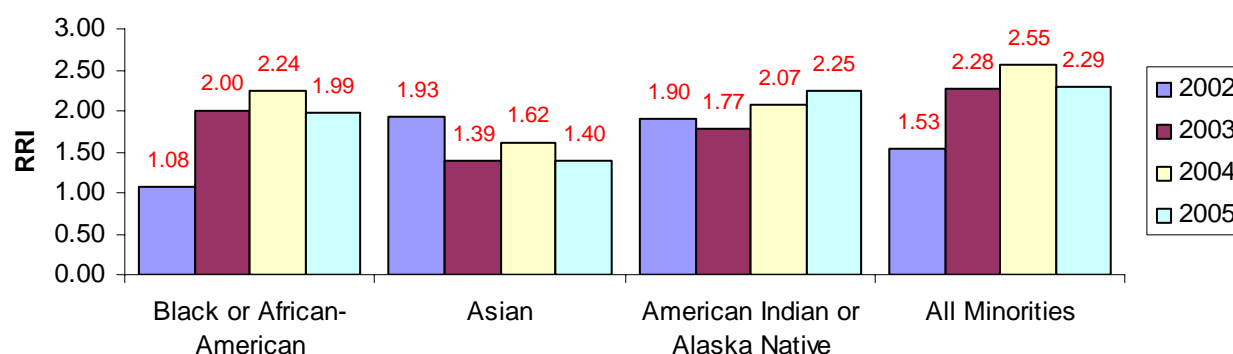
At the state level at this time, we only have the ability to gather data by race at three system points: arrest, secure detention, and placement in a secure juvenile correctional facility. Further, the statewide aggregation of data tends to downplay some spikes of overrepresentation and doesn't help to show where to focus resources to best reduce those spikes.

Wisconsin is making a concerted effort to gather Relative Rate Index data from all counties by working with various state agencies (Office of State Courts and Department of Corrections) and by providing incentive funds directly to local agencies to collect, analyze and submit their own RRI numbers. With 72 different county juvenile justice systems, only with strong county partnerships will the state be able to collect race data for most points in the juvenile justice system. Available statewide data at the points of arrest, detention, and incarceration, are presented below.



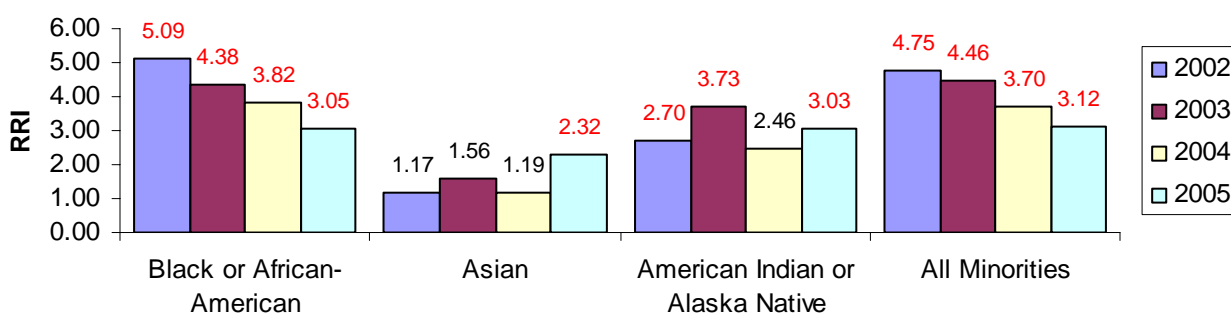
Overall, RRI values for Juvenile Arrests have been relatively consistent between 2002 and 2005. **The total number of minority juvenile arrests has been relatively stable at approximately 31,500 from 2002 to 2005.**

Statewide Relative Rate Index (RRI) Comparison for Cases Involving Juvenile Secure Detention, 2002-2005



The graph above shows RRI values for Cases involving Juvenile Secure Detention. The ‘All Minorities’ aggregate trend closely mirrors that of African-Americans from 2002-2005. RRI values have decreased in 2005 from 2004 levels for all minority groups except American Indians. The number of secure detentions collected in the Juvenile Secure Detention Register (JSDR), a data collection system used by all juvenile secure detention facilities, was relatively stable at around 6,700 minorities per year.

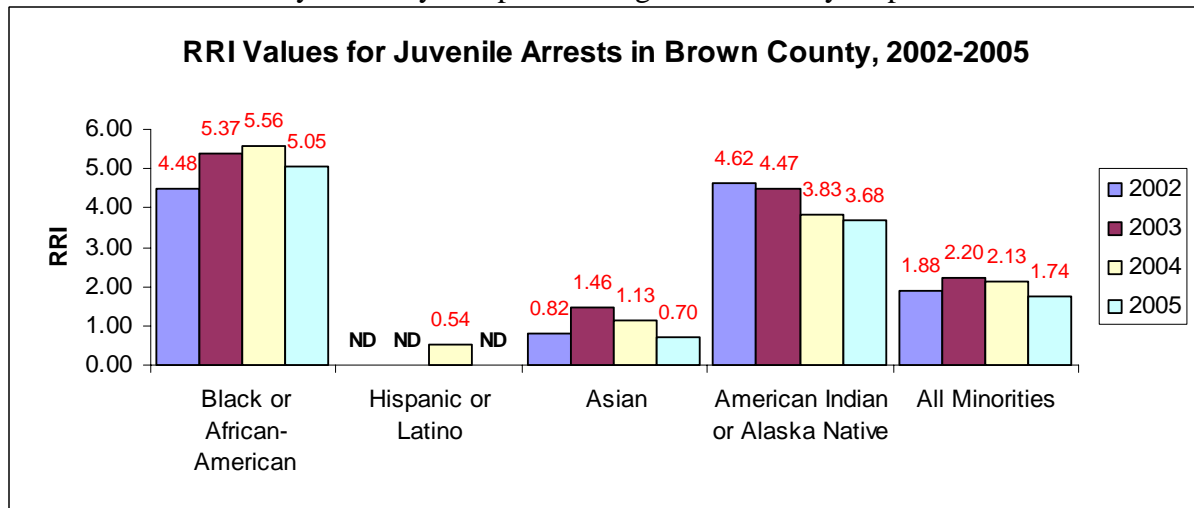
Statewide Relative Rate Index (RRI) Comparison for Cases Resulting in Confinement in Juvenile Correctional Facilities, 2002-2005



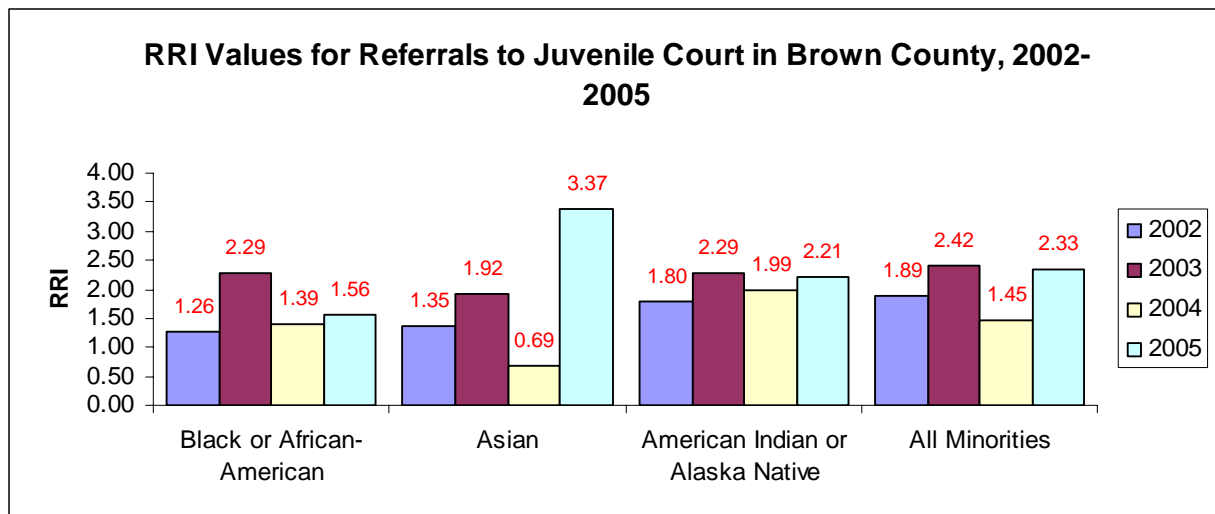
At the state level, Cases Resulting in Confinement in Juvenile Correctional Facilities is where the most positive changes in RRI values can be claimed. The ‘All Minority’ aggregate which closely mirrors the African American trend has decreased dramatically from 4.75 in 2002 to 3.12 in 2005. **The total number of minorities confined in juvenile correctional facilities decreased from 482 in 2002 to 275 in 2005.**

Brown County

Data for Brown County was very complete throughout the four year period.

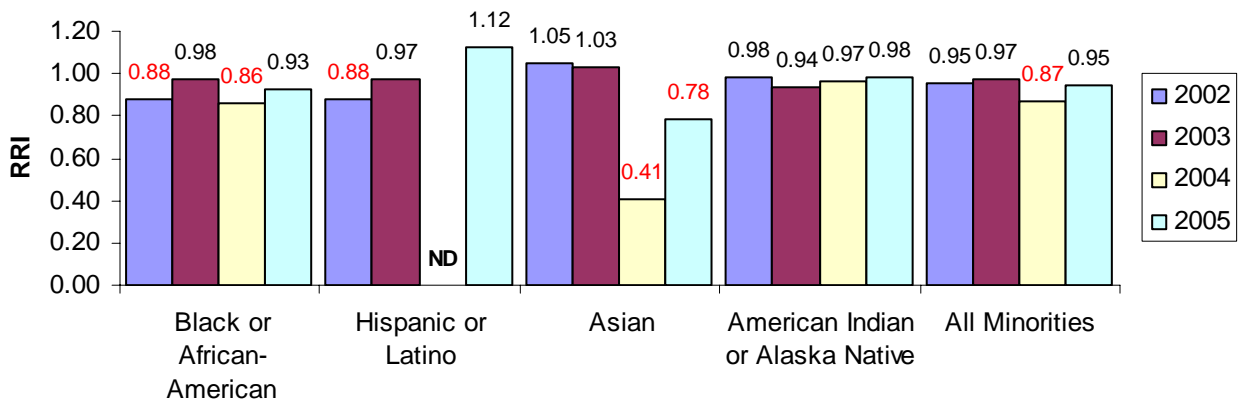


Juvenile Arrests is regarded by many as the most important data element as this is usually the first contact that individuals have with the juvenile justice system. A continuously increasing trend was seen for African Americans with a high of **5.56** in 2004, however in 2005, there is a noticeable decrease to **5.05**. American Indians saw a decreasing pattern with a low of **3.68** in 2005. Asian RRI values increased from **0.82** in 2002 up to **1.46** in 2003 and then decreased to **0.70** in 2005. Data on Hispanic Juvenile Arrests was not submitted in 2005 (and is not generally submitted from any counties using the Uniform Crime Reporting system). Overall, the 'All Minorities' RRI aggregate followed the same trends as for Asians and Black or African-Americans.



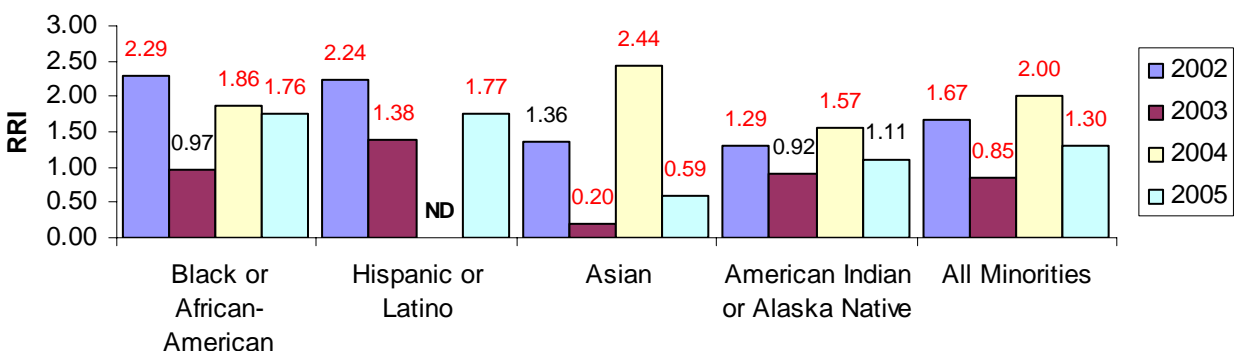
RRI values for Referrals to Juvenile Court shows an interesting and identical pattern across all minority groups. Referrals increased from 2002 to 2003 and then decreased from 2003 to 2004 and increased again in 2005. This pattern is likely to be due to some systematic effect such as a policy implementation or programs being started or stopped. Further research would be needed to confirm or reject such a theory.

RRI Values for Cases Diverted in Brown County, 2002-2005



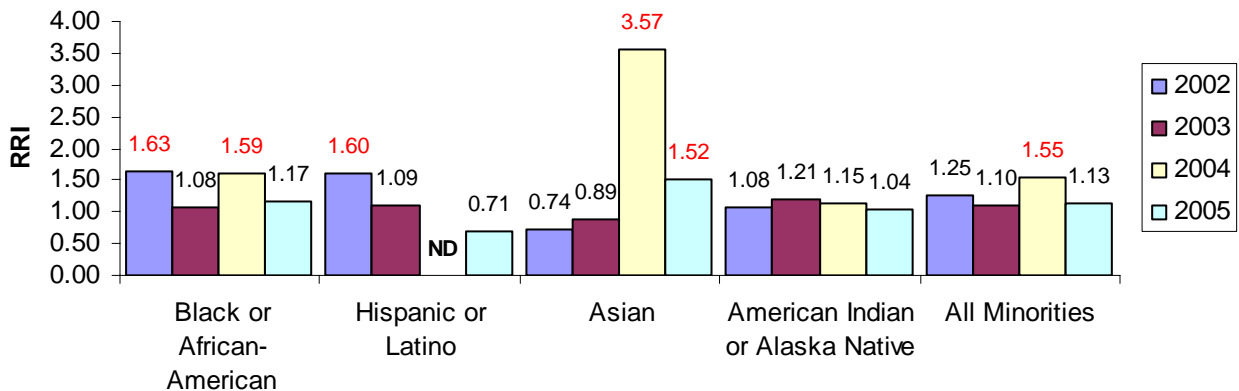
Overall, the RRI values for Cases Diverted are fairly encouraging. For most racial groups, RRI values increased from 2002 to 2003 and then decreased below their 2002 values in 2004. Differences between American Indians and Whites were statistically insignificant for all years. Differences between African Americans, Hispanics, and Asians and Whites were statistically insignificant only in 2003. Asians experienced a large increase from **0.41** in 2004 to **0.78** in 2005. The 'All Minorities' aggregate increased from a statistically significant value of **0.87** in 2004 to a statistically insignificant value of 0.95 in 2005.

RRI Values for Cases Involving Secure Detention in Brown County, 2002-2005



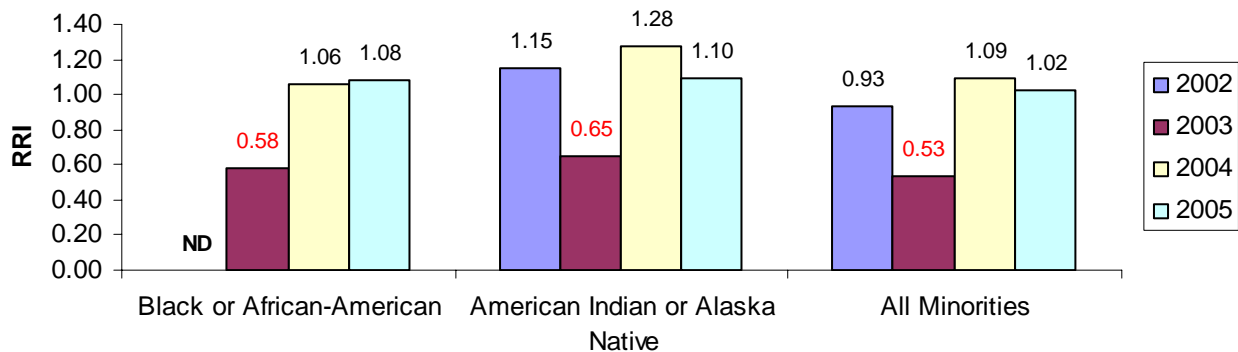
An immediate pattern across all racial groups emerges when looking at data for Cases Involving Secure Detention. RRI values decreased across the board from 2002 to 2003 to near to or less than 1.00 for all groups but increased from 2003 to 2004. A decrease from 2004 to 2005 can be noticed for almost all groups. This pattern may be due to some systematic policy change but further research would be necessary to substantiate this hypothesis.

RRI Values for Cases Petitioned in Brown County, 2002-2005

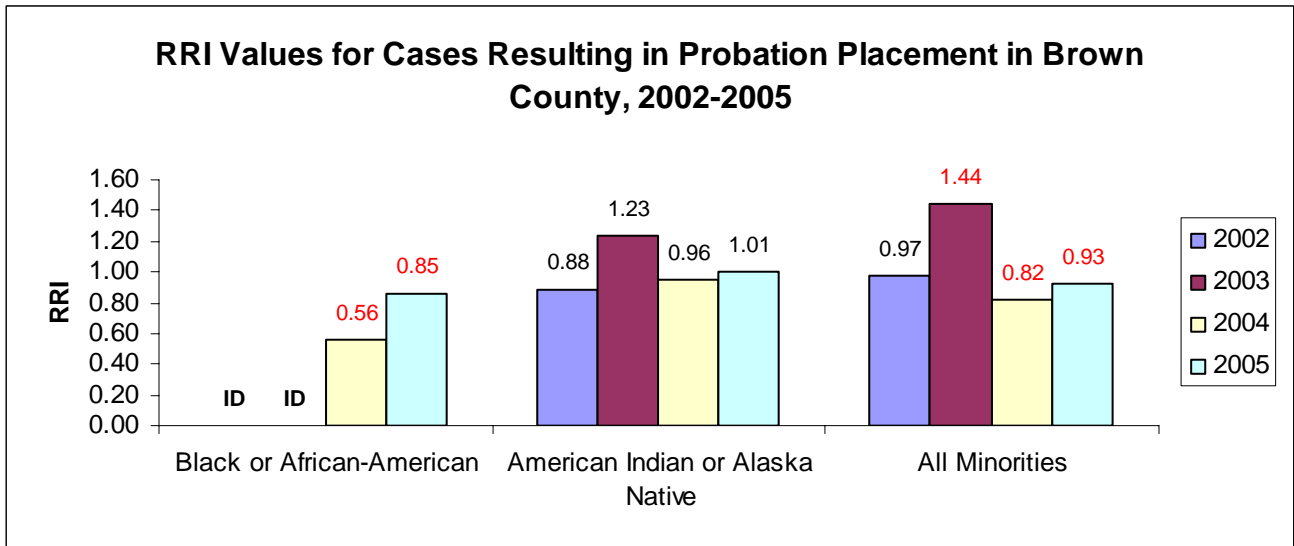


RRI values for Cases Petitioned did not follow a clear pattern across all racial groups. American Indian RRI values were not statistically significant for any of the four years under analysis. The 'All Minorities' aggregate followed a pattern similar to that of African Americans with a decrease from 2002 to 2003 followed by an increase from 2003 to 2004 and another decrease into 2005.

RRI Values for Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings in Brown County, 2002-2005

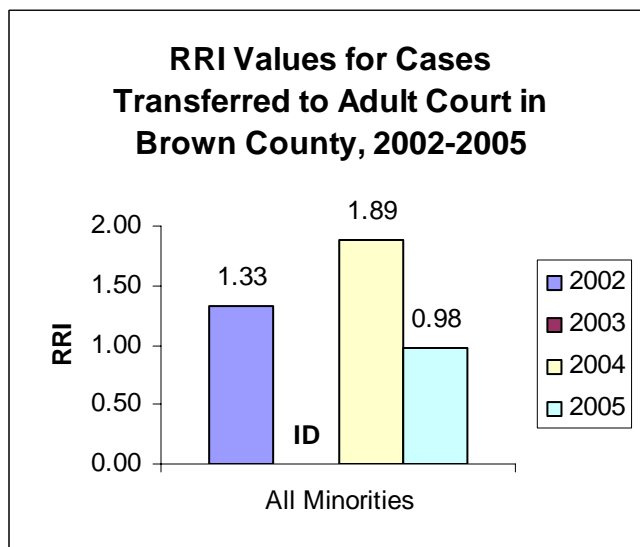


Data for Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings did not follow a clear pattern for all racial groups from 2002 to 2005. In 2005, RRI values decreased to statistically significant values that were still close to the optimal value of 1.00. The lows observed in 2003 can not be easily explained.



The RRI value for Cases resulting in probation placements increased significantly for African-Americans and increased slightly for the 'All Minorities' aggregate in 2005. Given a choice between a number slightly above 1.00 and one below, in regards to probation placement, the higher value seems preferable because a higher RRI value may mean that minorities are being placed on probation rather than being confined in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities.

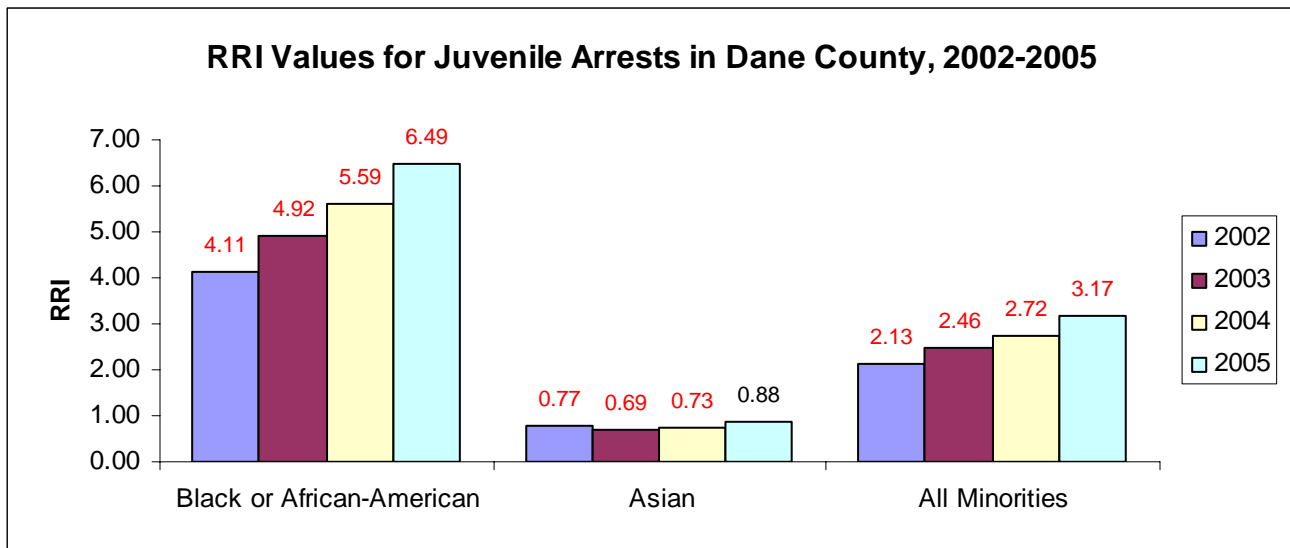
Data submitted about Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities were not sufficient to provide reliable RRI values for individual racial groups as well as the 'All Minority' aggregate.



RRI values for the 'All Minorities' aggregate was the only racial group to yield reliable RRI data. Note that in 2002, 2004 and 2005, the values, although seemingly far away from the ideal value of 1.00, were nonetheless statistically insignificant.

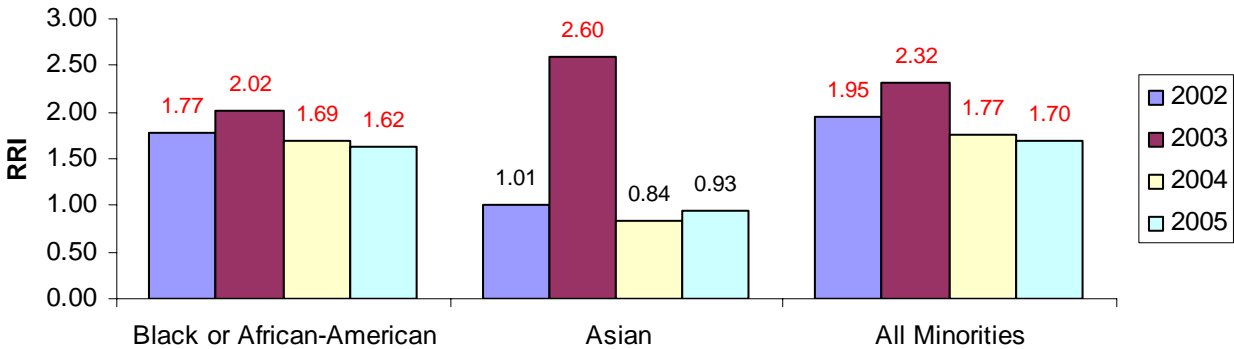
Dane County

Data for Dane County was complete in every year for six of the nine data elements. For 2005, data regarding Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings was not split into racial groups - only a total for all juveniles was submitted - making RRI analysis for this data element impossible. In 2002, data submitted about the number of Cases Transferred to Adult Court was not divided among racial groups; only a total number was provided. Finally, the American Indian population in Dane County was not large enough to pass the one percent rule necessary for calculating reliable RRI values.



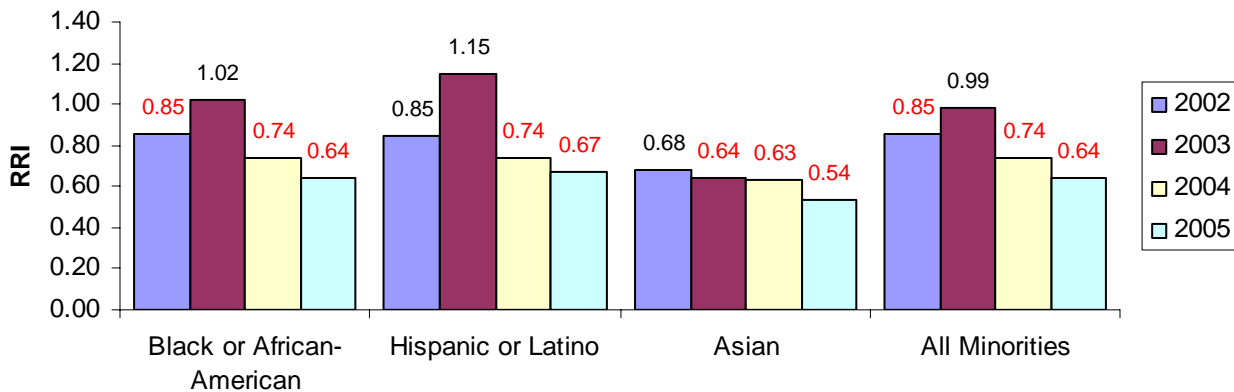
The data above shows the RRI values for Juvenile Arrests in Dane County are steadily increasing across racial groups. RRI values for African Americans increased from a low of **4.11** in 2002 to a high of **6.49** in 2005. Asian RRI values stayed roughly the same from 2002 to 2004 but became statistically insignificant in 2005 with a value of 0.88. The 'All Minorities' aggregate closely followed the pattern of African Americans though less drastically from 2002 to 2005. **The total number of minorities arrested in Dane County also increased from 2,376 in 2002 to 3,166 in 2005.** Arrest data for Hispanics or Latinos was not submitted.

RRI Values for Referrals to Juvenile Court in Dane County, 2002-2005

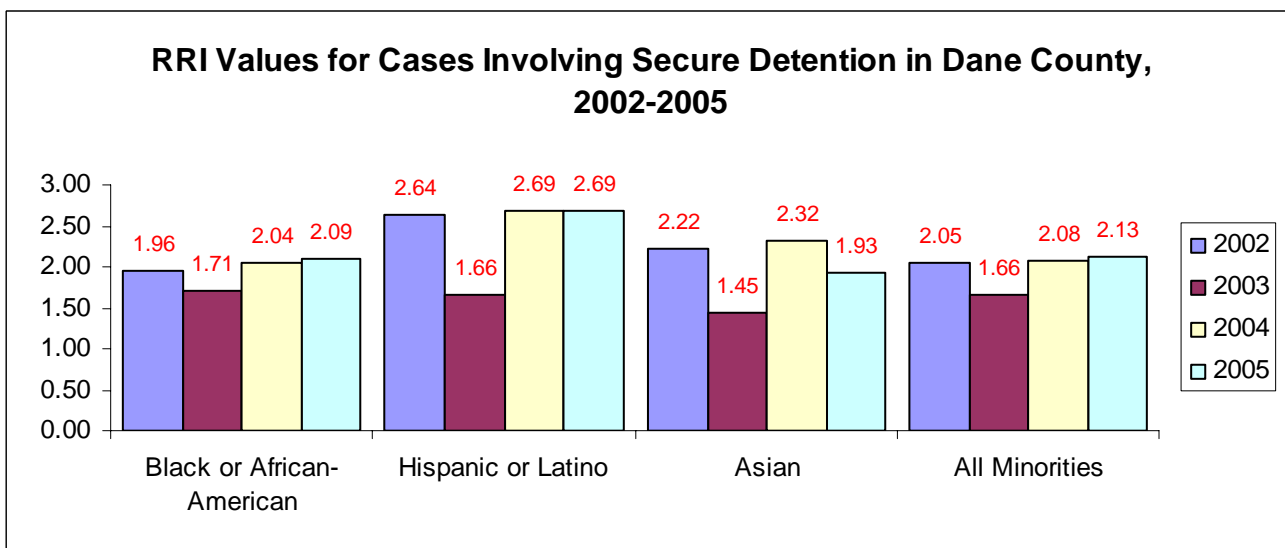


Referral to Juvenile Court data above depicts a similar trend for all three groups with a high in 2003. Asians had statistically insignificant differences in 2002, 2004, and 2005. The pattern for the 'All Minorities' aggregate closely mirrors that of African-Americans.

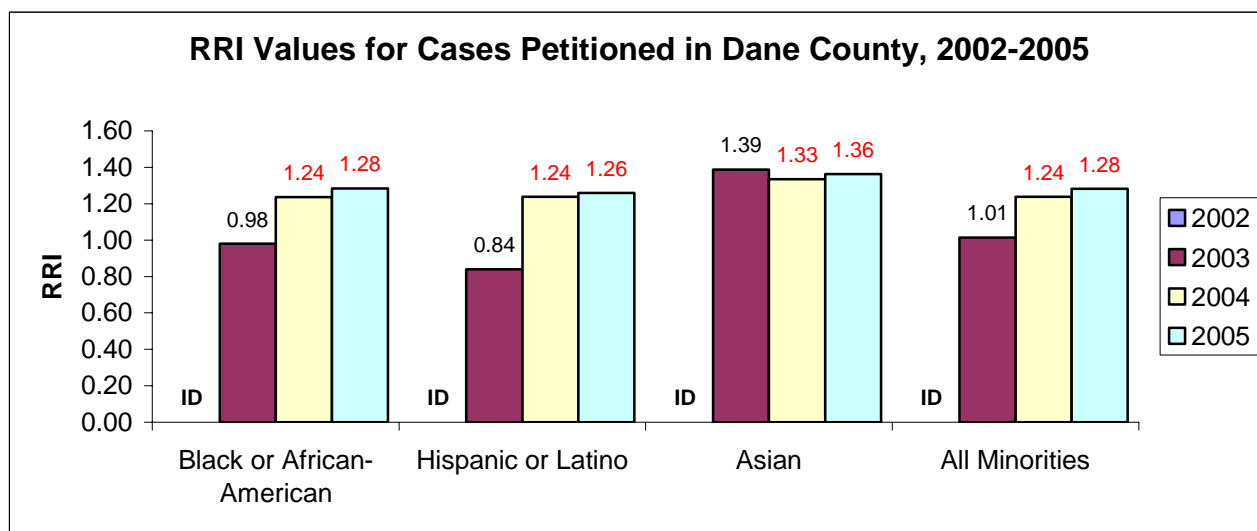
RRI Values for Cases Diverted in Dane County, 2002-2005



RRI values for Cases Diverted were most proportionate in 2003 as the graph above demonstrates. Otherwise, minorities were less likely to have their case diverted than their white counterparts. In 2005, RRI values for all minority groups hovered around 0.64. Values below 1.00 mean that minorities were less likely to be diverted out of the juvenile justice system. Efforts should be made to check if programs or policies that were in place in 2003 were removed. If this is the case, administrators and policy makers may want to reconsider the programs or policies.

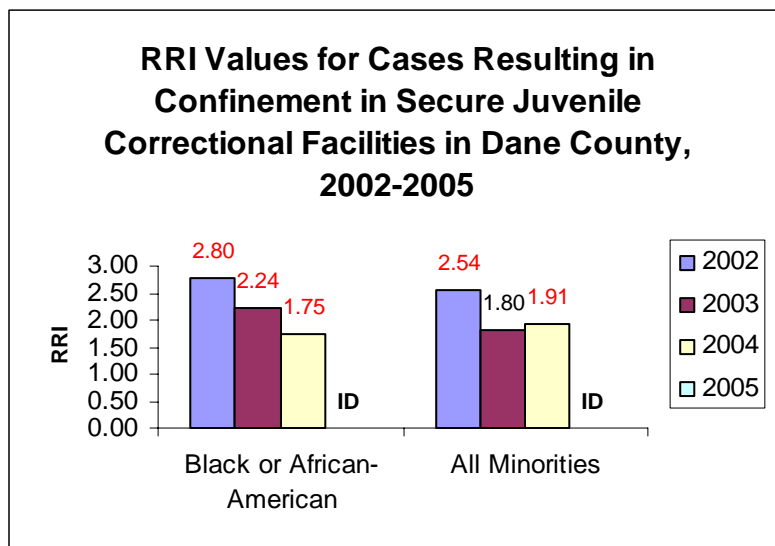


The graph above shows that most RRI values for Cases Involving Secure Detention in Dane County were between 2.00 and 2.60. These differences were statistically significant for all racial groups when compared with Whites. African Americans RRI values kept very stable at around 2.00 while Hispanics and Asians saw decreases from 2002 to 2003 followed by increases from 2003 to 2004. No noticeable changes occurred in 2005 RRI values except for the Asian category which dropped from 2.32 in 2004 to 1.93 in 2005.



The graph above depicts the RRI values for Cases Petitioned in Dane County. Although statistically insignificant in 2003, RRI values for all minority groups increased in 2004 and were stable in 2005. Data for Cases Petitioned was not submitted in 2002.

Data regarding Delinquent Findings and Probation Placements were not submitted or were incomplete for 2002 to 2004. The 2005 data, although complete, was not sufficient to conduct meaningful analysis.

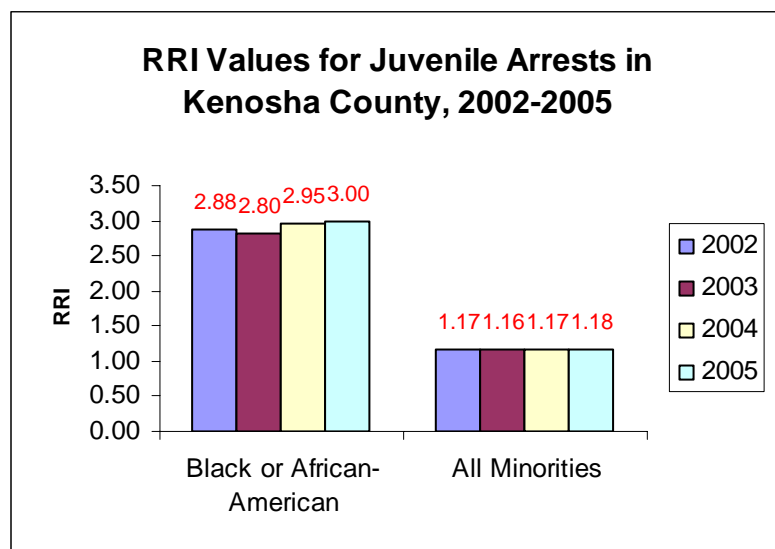


Confinement RRI values were statistically significant for minorities compared to their white counterparts. Only in 2003 was the difference between the 'All Minorities' aggregate statistically insignificant from Whites. There were too few cases in 2005 to conduct meaningful analysis on this data element.

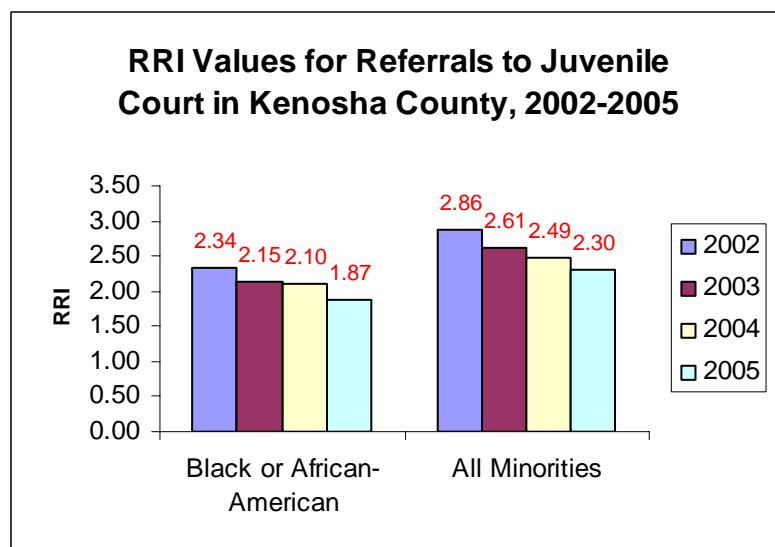
There were too few cases for data regarding Cases Transferred to Adult Court to calculate reliable RRI values from 2002 to 2005.

Kenosha County

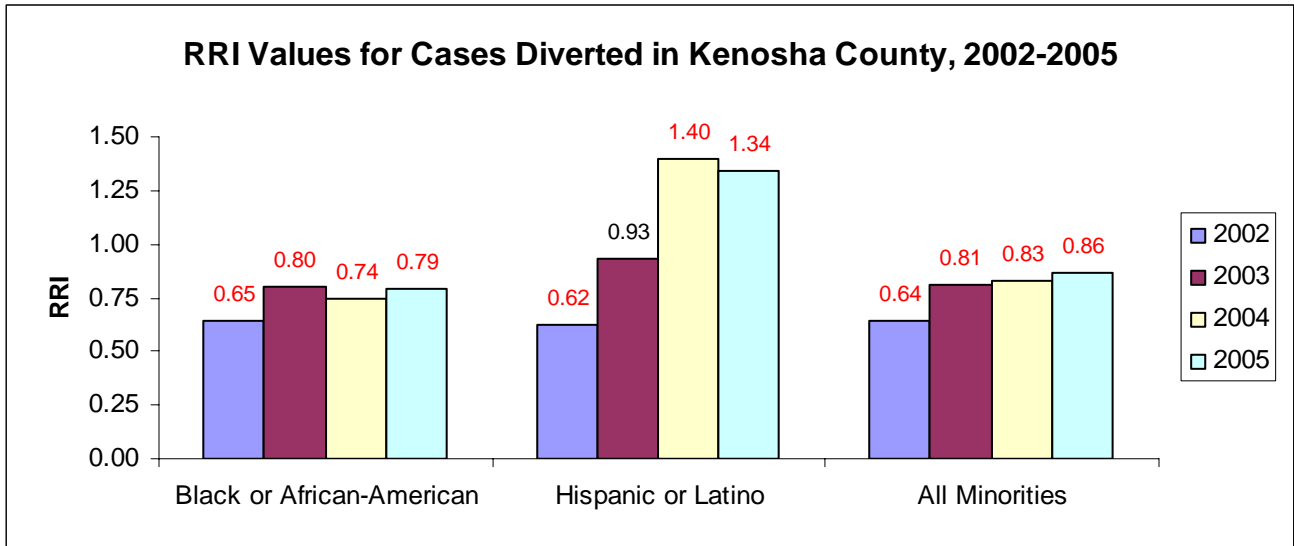
Data in Kenosha County in 2002 and 2003 was complete for eight of the nine data elements. In 2004 and 2005, the number of completed data elements dropped to six out of the nine. American Indians failed to meet the 1% rule and were excluded from the analysis. Asians, while meeting the 1% rule for population size were not included because there were only three Asian Juvenile Arrests, all of which occurred in 2002.



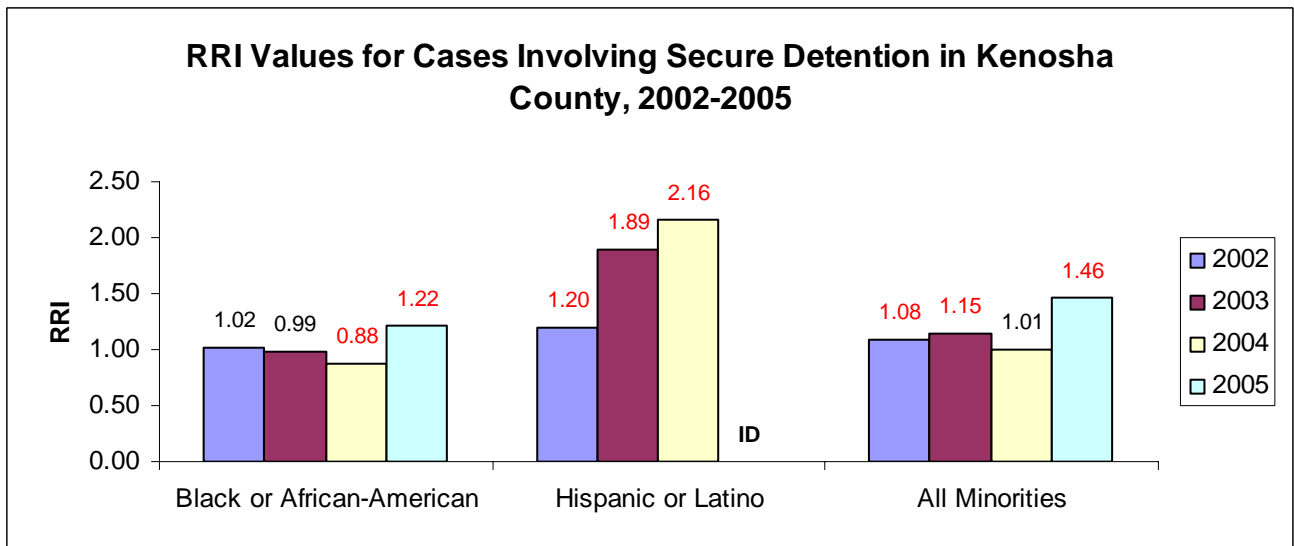
Juvenile Arrest RRI values show very little change across time with the value for African Americans around **3.00** and the 'All Minorities' aggregate steady around **1.17**.



The graph to the left displays a slightly decreasing trend for Referrals to Juvenile Court RRI values from 2002-2005. It should be noticed that the 'All Minorities' aggregate has larger RRI values than the African American group meaning that other racial groups suffered from even higher overrepresentation for Referrals to Juvenile Court. **The total number of minorities referred to juvenile court decreased from 294 in 2002 to 223 in 2005.**

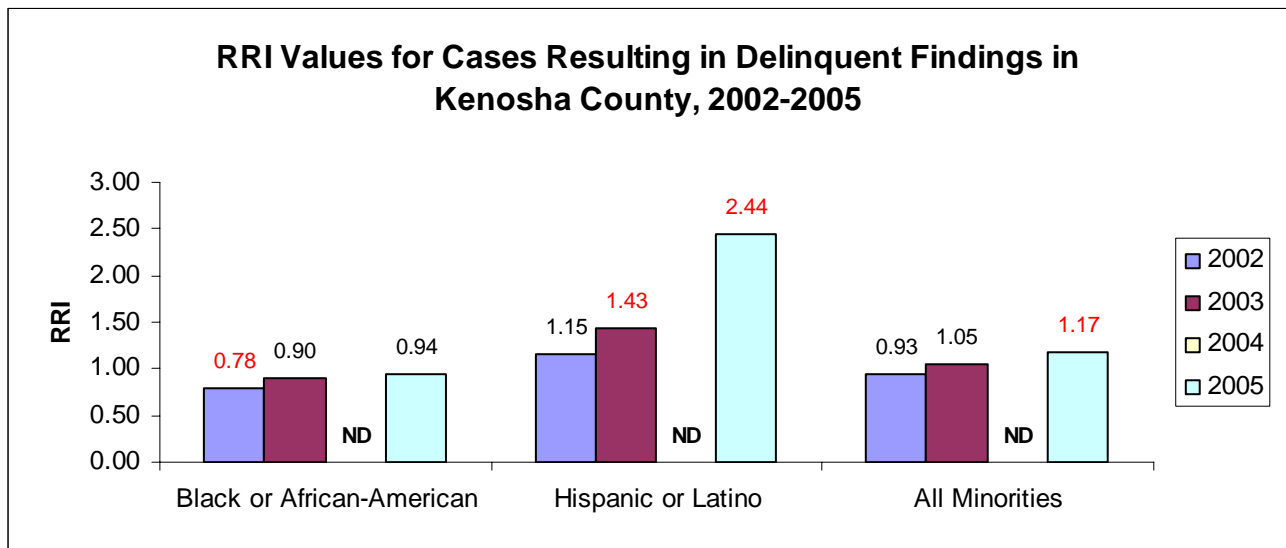


RRI values for Cases Diverted show that minorities are less likely than their White counterparts to have their cases diverted almost across the board in Kenosha County. However, the 'All Minorities' aggregate seems to be getting closer to the optimal 1.00 value with increases from **0.64** in 2002 to **0.86** in 2005. African Americans on the other hand saw an increase from 2002 to 2003 followed by a decrease in 2004. The fact that RRI value for Hispanics was at or above the diversion rate for whites warrants further research.



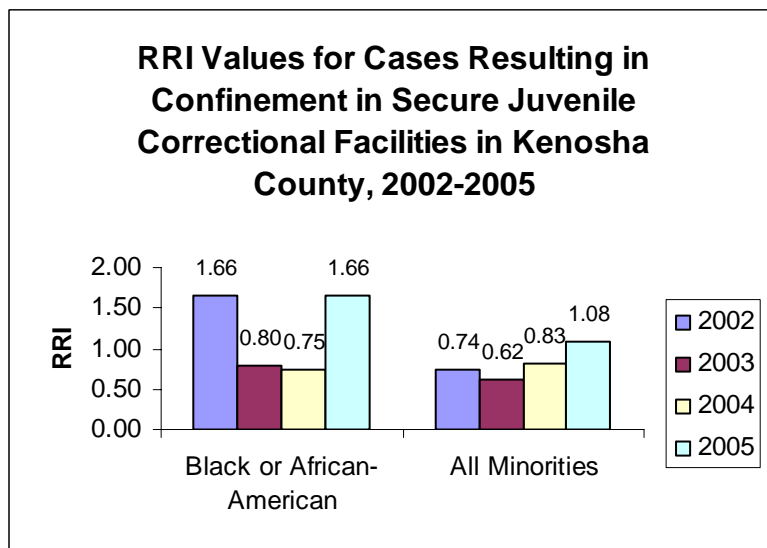
Unfortunately, RRI values increased for African Americans and the 'All Minorities' aggregate from below those of their white counterparts in 2004 to above in 2005. African American RRI values stayed relatively stable from 2002 to 2004. For 2002 to 2004, the 'All Minorities' aggregate RRI value was very close to 1.00 meaning that minorities were detained at approximately equal rates. Data on Hispanics was not sufficient to conduct analysis on in 2005.

Only the total number of Cases Petitioned was submitted by Kenosha County, therefore analysis was not possible.

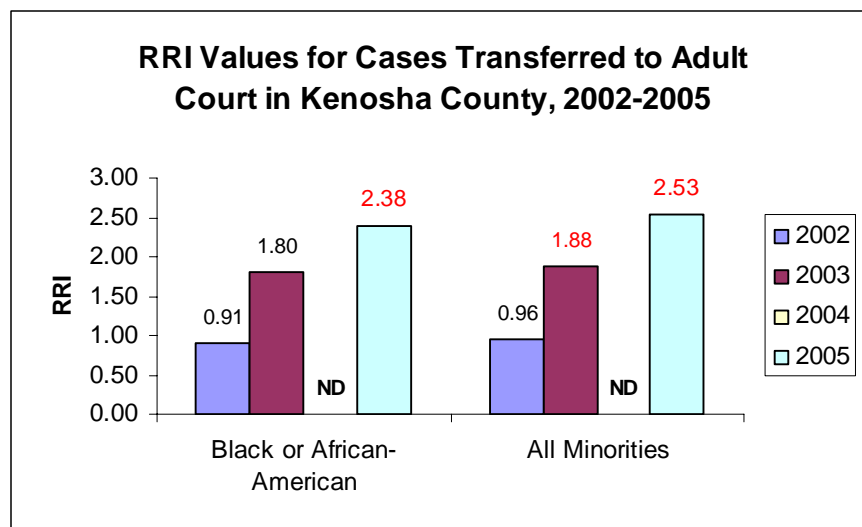


An overall increase in the RRI values for cases resulting in delinquent findings can be observed from 2002-2005. However, five of the nine data points were not statistically significant from Whites. Data was unavailable for 2004.

The number of cases for juveniles placed on probation was insufficient to calculate reliable RRI values.

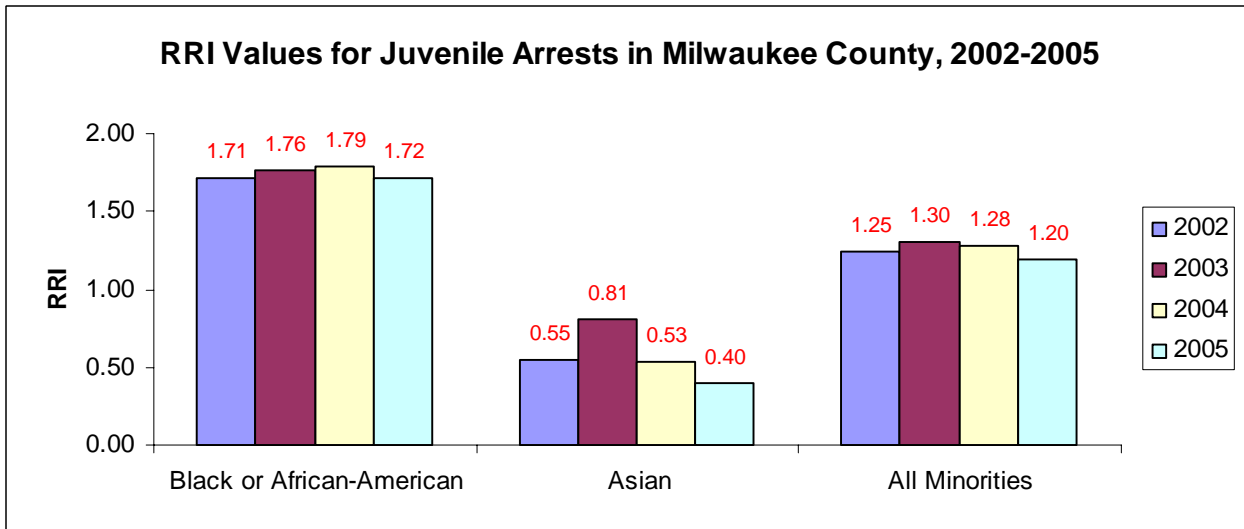


Although the RRI values varied from 0.62 to 1.06, none of the values for Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Detention Facilities were statistically significant.

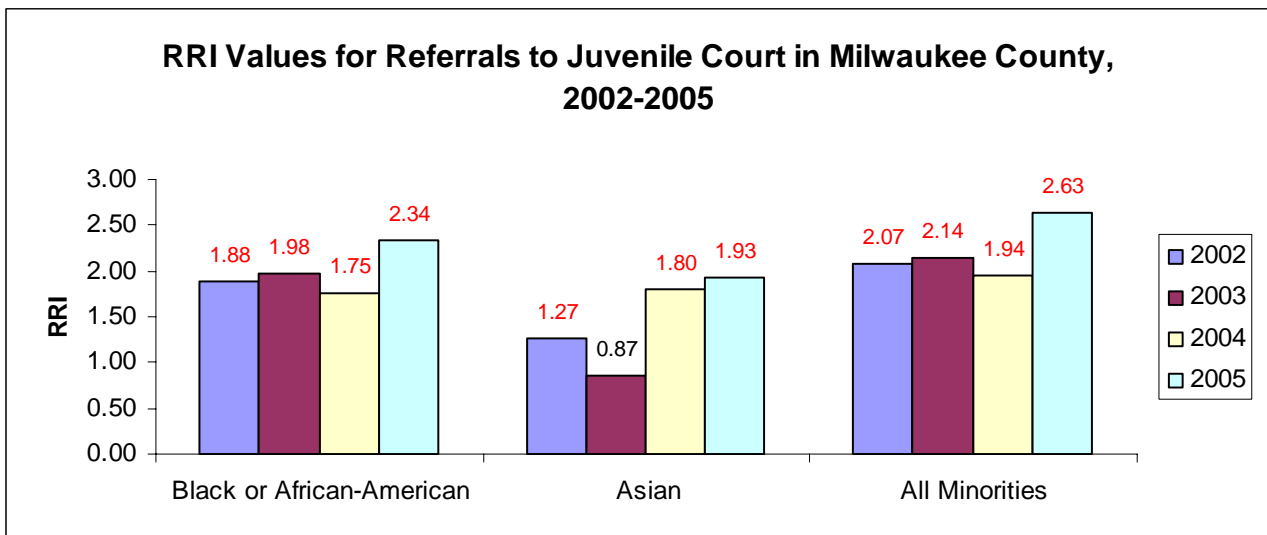


Three of the six reliable RRI values for Cases Transferred to Adult Court were statistically insignificant. 2003 values for Hispanics and the 'All Minorities' aggregate were not reliable. The RRI values for Transfers to Adult Court seem to be on the rise and further research should be conducted to try to ascertain why. Data was not collected in 2004.

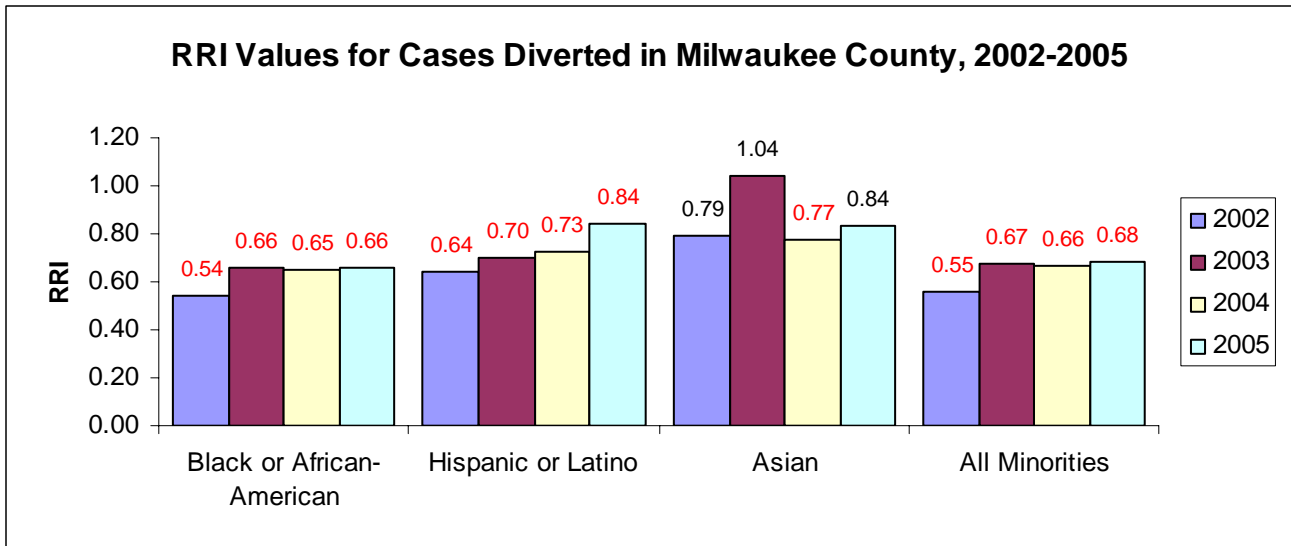
Milwaukee County



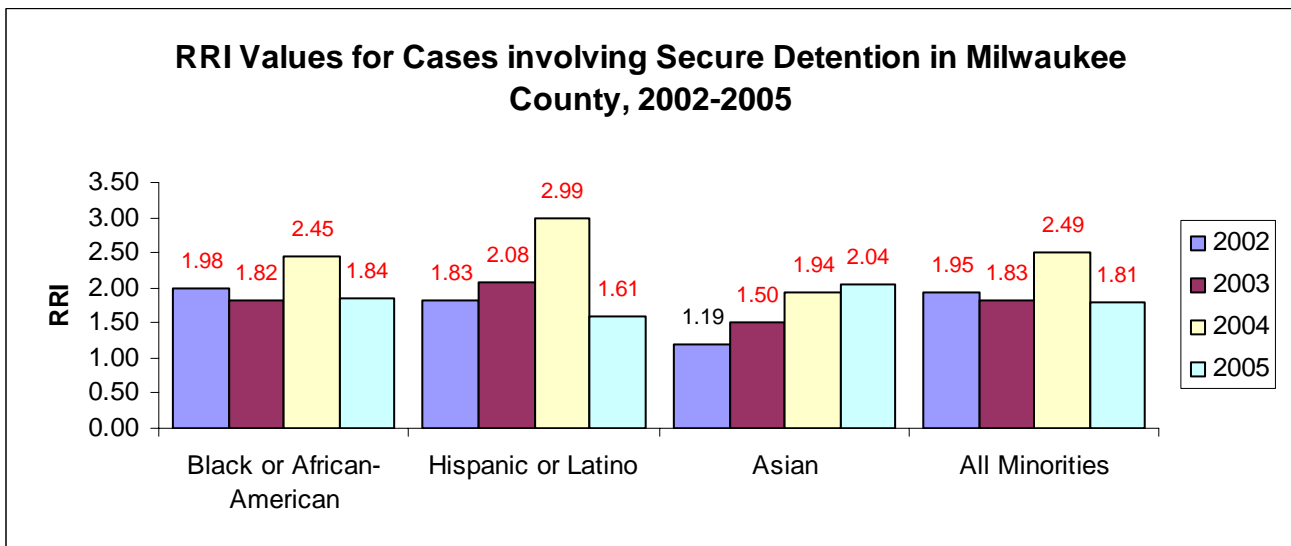
RRI values for African Americans and the 'All Minorities' aggregate were fairly steady from 2002 to 2005. The only other racial group for which there were reliable RRI values was Asian whose RRI values increased from 2002 to 2003 and then decreased to 0.40 in 2005. **The total number of minorities arrested in Milwaukee County has decreased from 17,786 in 2002 to 13,923 in 2005.**



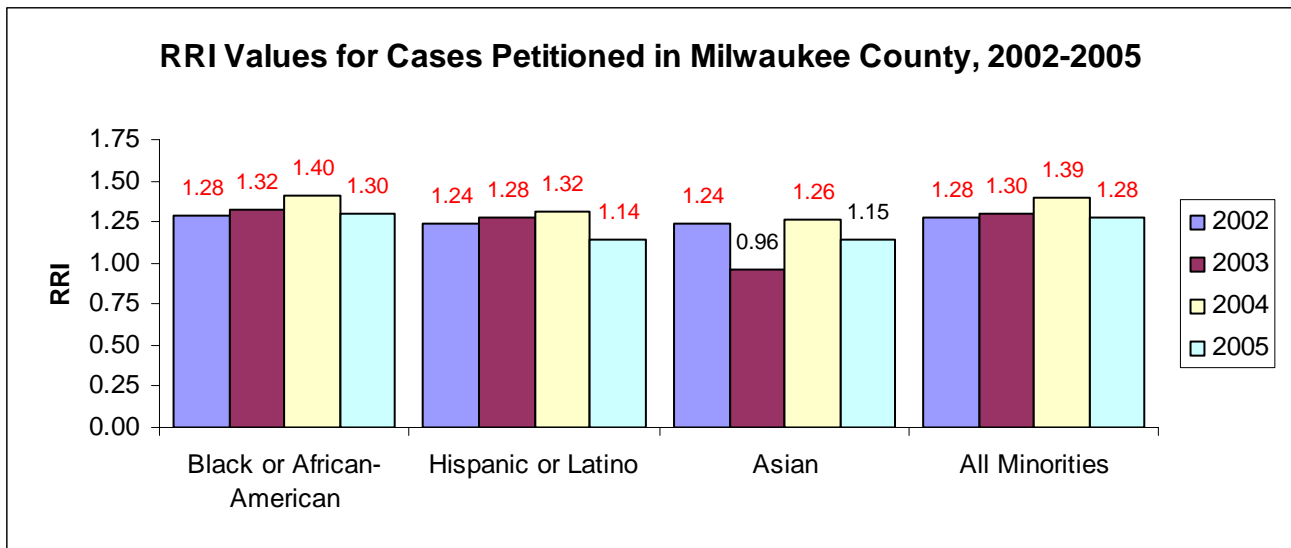
Referrals to Juvenile Court RRI values were statistically significant for every racial group for every year except for Asians in 2003. The RRI value for African Americans increased from 1.75 in 2004 to 2.34 in 2005. The 'All Minorities' aggregate followed an almost identical pattern caused by the fact that African Americans make up almost 70 percent of minorities in Milwaukee County. **Interestingly, although RRI values for Referrals increased for all racial groups, the total number of minorities referred in Milwaukee County decreased from 3,472 in 2002 to 3,118 in 2005.**



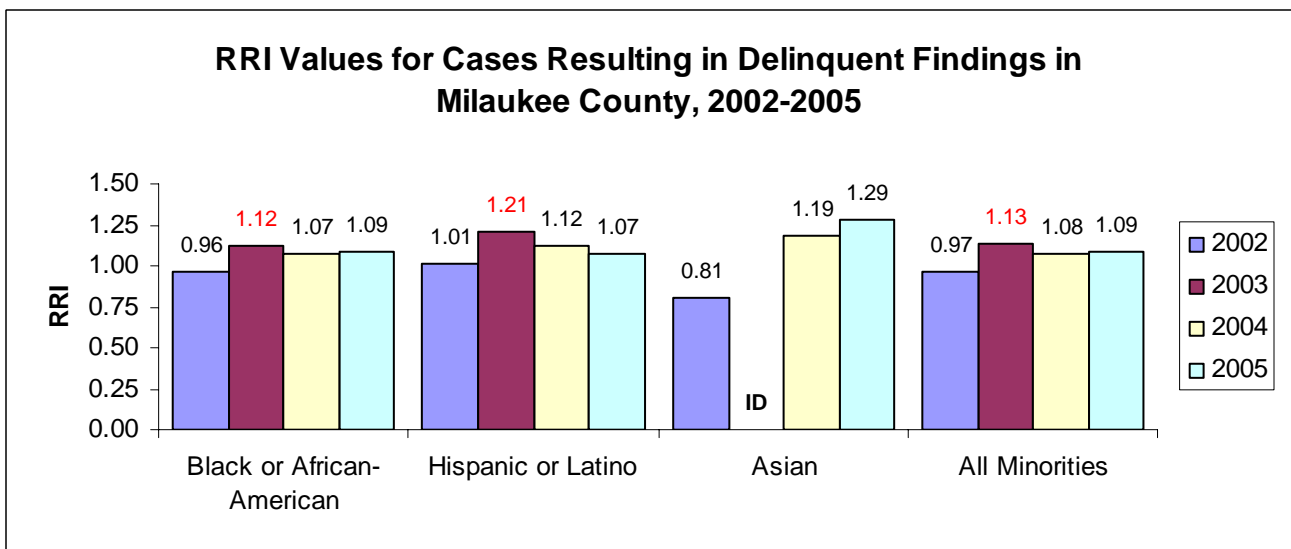
RRI values for Cases Diverted ranged from a low of 0.54 to a high of 1.04 between 2002 and 2005. Asians were the only group that had RRI values that were not statistically significant compared to their White counterparts. Hispanic RRI values steadily increased from 0.64 in 2002 to 0.84 in 2005. African Americans increased from 2002 to 2003 and stayed close to their 2003 value through 2005. The ‘All Minorities’ aggregate mirrored the African American values almost exactly.



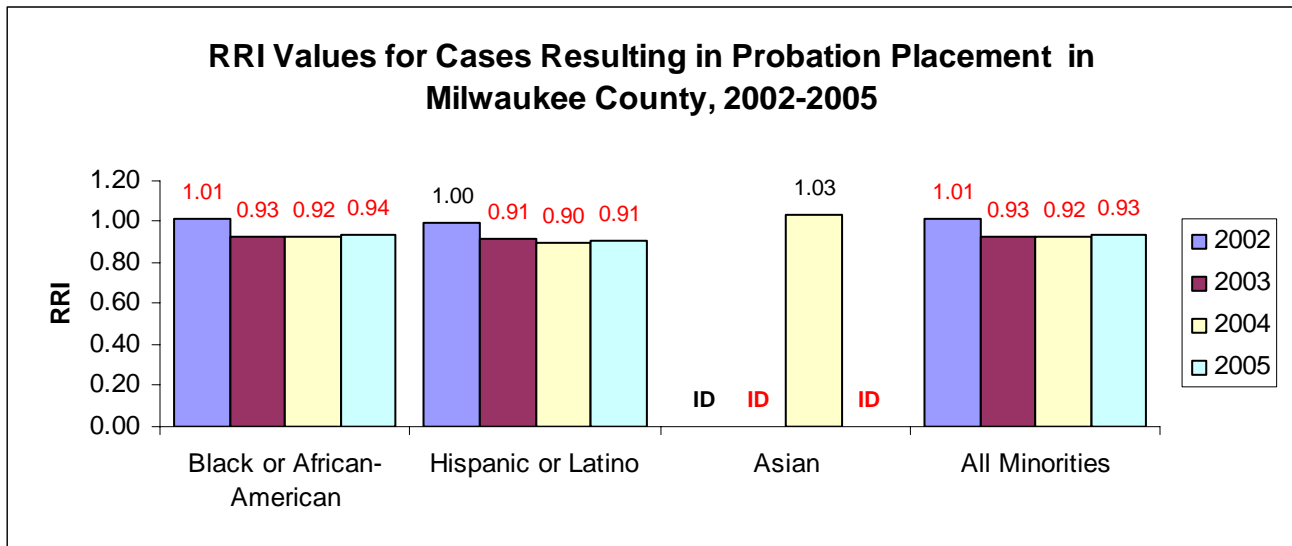
RRI values for Cases Involving Secure Detention across all racial groups decreased from 2004 to 2005 except for Asians. Only for Asians in 2002 was the RRI value of 1.19 statistically insignificant compared to Whites.



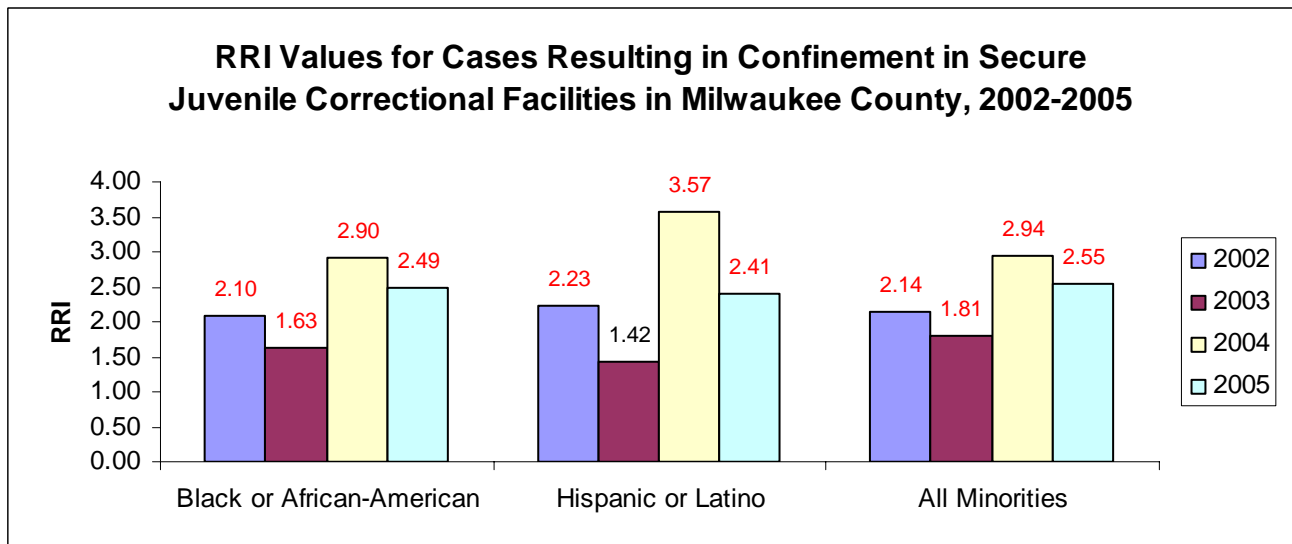
The graph above shows a slowly increasing trend for RRI values in regard to Cases Petitioned. The only value that was not statistically significant was 0.96 and 1.15 for Asians in 2003 and 2005. African Americans and Hispanics saw similar increases from 2002 to 2005. RRI values in regards to cases petitioned decreased in 2005 for all racial groups. The number of cases petitioned decreased from 2,269 in 2002 to 2116 in 2005.



In 2002, 2004, and 2005, RRI values for all racial groups were statistically insignificant in regards to Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings. **These data show no disproportionality among racial groups at the point of Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings.**



The RRI value for all racial groups between 2003 and 2005 is around **0.93**. Ideally, these values would be at or above 1.00. **Approximately 1,050 minorities have been placed on probation throughout the four year period.**

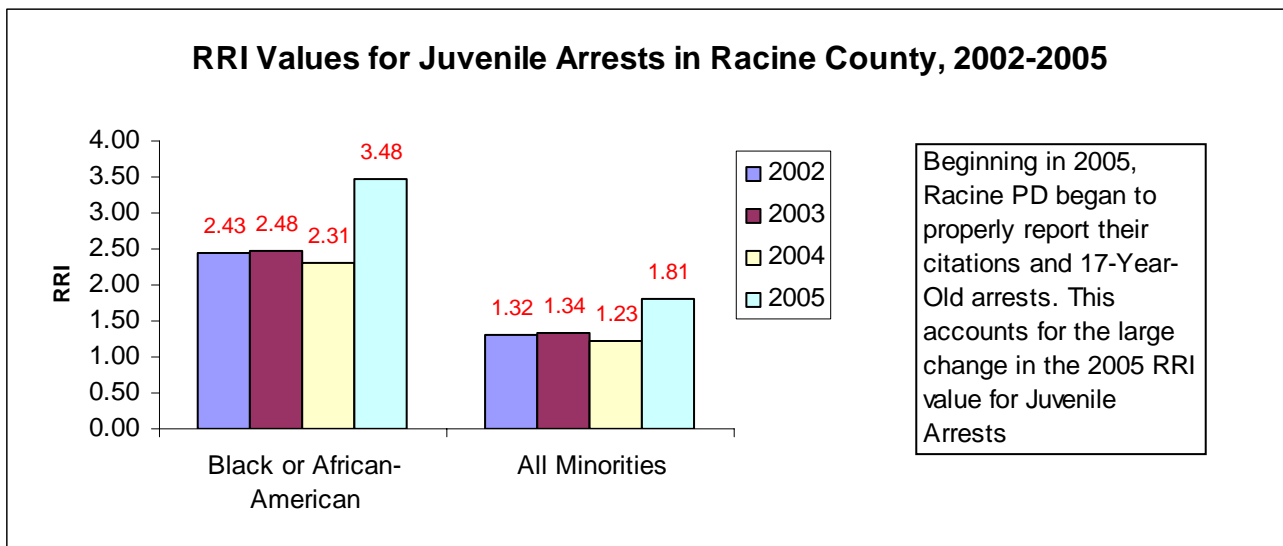


The graph above shows RRI values for Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities. Values for all racial groups followed the same trend. Hispanics in 2003 had the only statistically insignificant value of 1.42. Follow up research should be conducted to investigate why values varied so drastically across years.

There were too few cases for data regarding Cases Transferred to Adult Court to calculate reliable RRI values from 2002 to 2005.

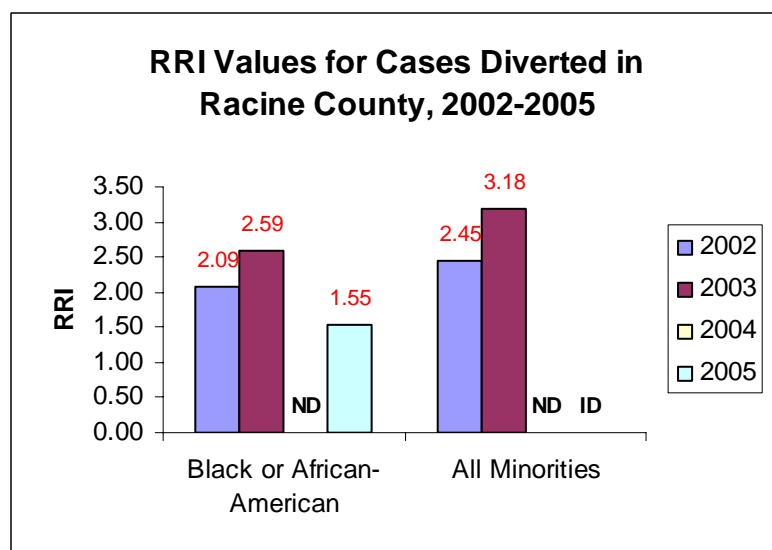
Racine County

Data were not submitted by Racine County for Referrals to Court and Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings. Accessible data fields included Juvenile Arrests, Cases Involving Secure Detention, and Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities.



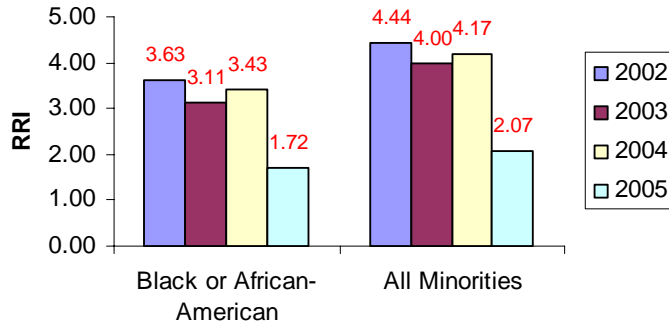
RRI values for juvenile arrests seemed relatively stable at around 2.40 for African Americans and 1.30 for the 'All Minorities' aggregate until 2005. This increase can be explained by the text box in the graph above. What this increase means is that with the addition of citations and 17-Year-Old arrests, there is even more disproportionality in regards to juvenile arrests in Racine County.

No Referral to Juvenile Court data were submitted for analysis.



For all RRI values where data were submitted and values were reliable, the values were statistically significant. In 2005, the RRI value decreased from its 2003 level of 2.59 to 1.55.

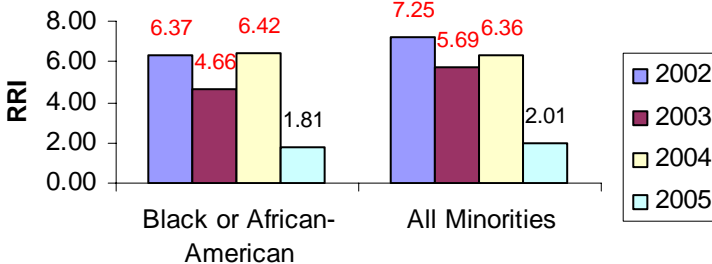
RRI Values for Cases Involving Secure Detention in Racine County, 2002-2005



Secure Detention RRI values were lower for African Americans than for the 'All Minorities' aggregate. As noted in the graph on Juvenile Arrests, the Racine Police Department submitted 17-year-old arrests and citations properly in 2005. Since the RRI value for secure detention uses the number of juveniles arrested as a base value, the RRI values for 2002-2004 were pushed up because there were such a large number of secure detentions compared to arrests. In 2005, with a larger number of arrests, the RRI values were much lower.

No data was submitted for juveniles petitioned or charged, juvenile found to be delinquent, or juvenile placed on probation.

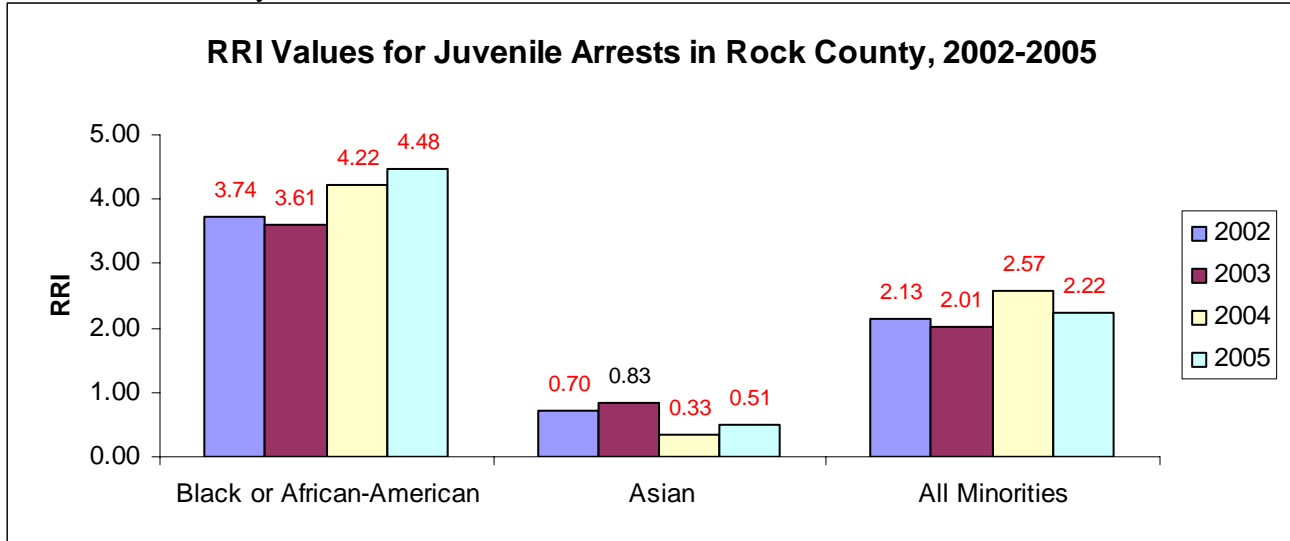
RRI Values for Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities in Racine County, 2002-2005



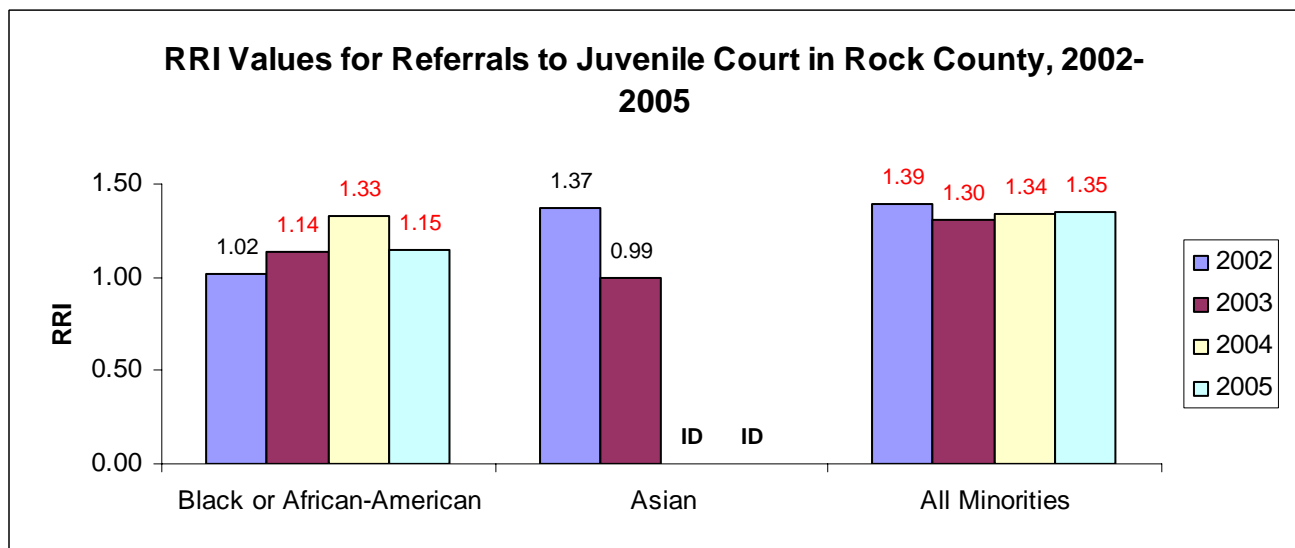
Values for Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities dropped from statistically significant to not statistically significant in 2005. Again, this decrease can be explained by the fact that the RRI values for confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities use the number of juveniles arrested as a base. With the proper reporting of arrests in Racine County, the RRI values were substantially lowered.

Rock County

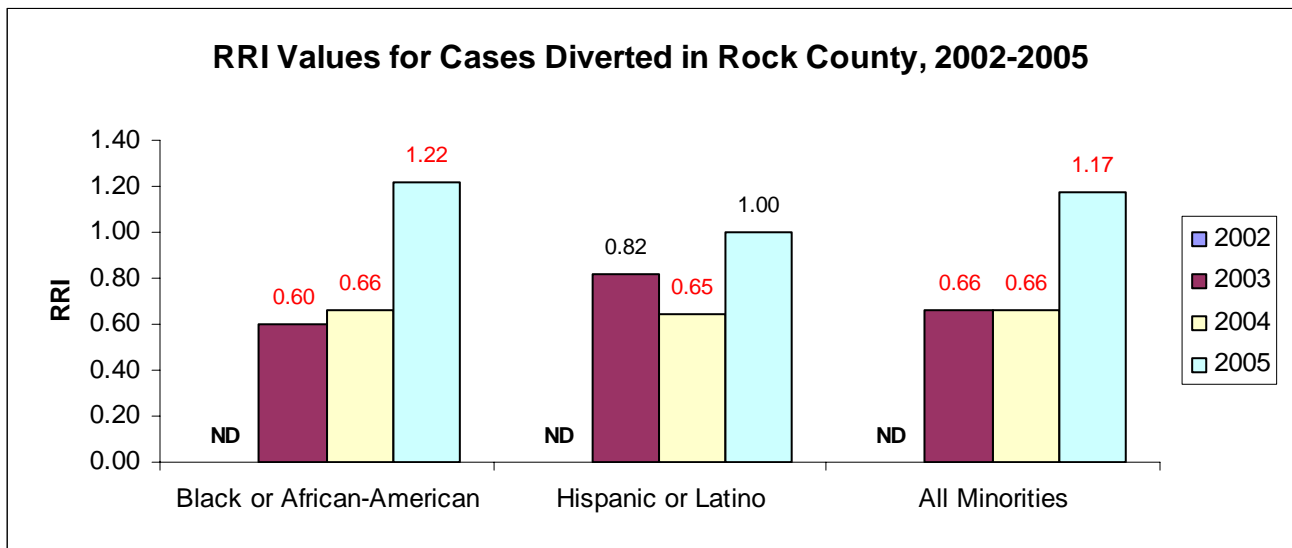
The data for Rock County was complete except for the number of Cases Diverted in 2002. American Indian or Alaskan Natives did not exceed the 1% population threshold required to be included in the analysis.



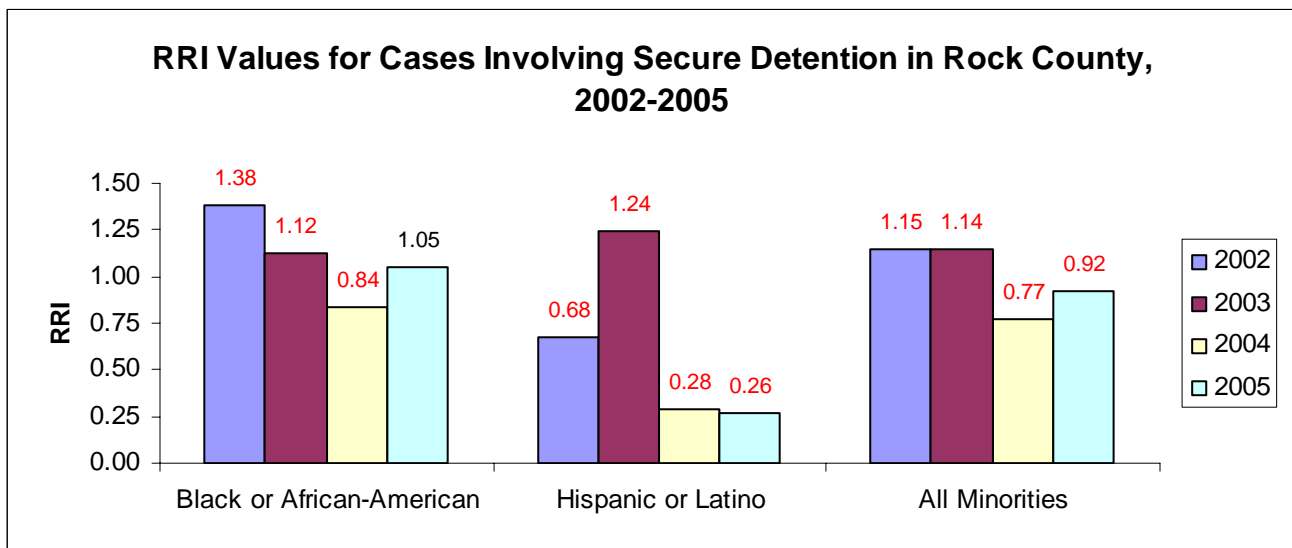
Juvenile Arrest RRI values in Rock County are very similar to those observed in all of the other counties. African Americans have much higher RRI values than other minority groups and Asians have RRI values below 1.00. The graph shows the RRI values for Juvenile Arrests after decreasing from 2002 to 2003 for All Minorities increased from 2003 to 2004 and then decreased in 2005. **The total number of minorities arrested has fluctuated around 1,600 between 2002 and 2005.**



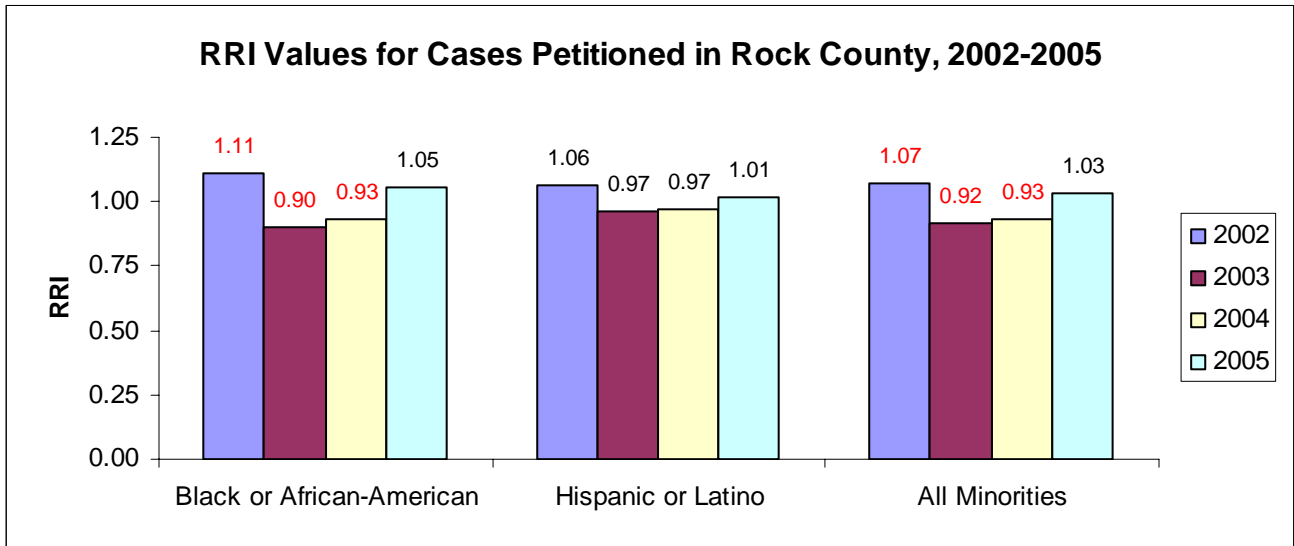
Data for Referrals to Juvenile Court showed mixed trends from 2002 to 2005. RRI values for African Americans increased steadily and then decreased in 2005 while the 'All Minorities' aggregate decreased from 2002 to 2003 and then stabilized from 2003 to 2005. **The total number of referrals to juvenile court increased from 319 in 2002 to 399 in 2005 despite the relatively stable RRI values.**



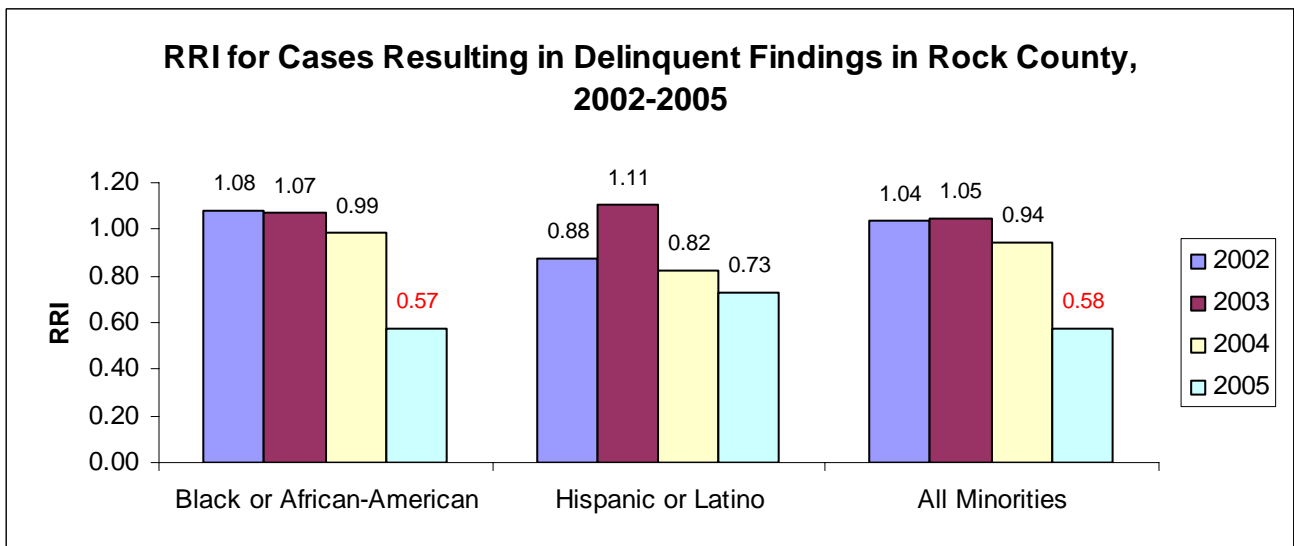
RRI Values for Cases Diverted were below 1.00 across the board until a drastic increase in 2005. It appears as though the recommendations given to Rock to better utilize diversion options for minorities was taken to heart. RRI values for minority racial groups are now at or above 1.00.



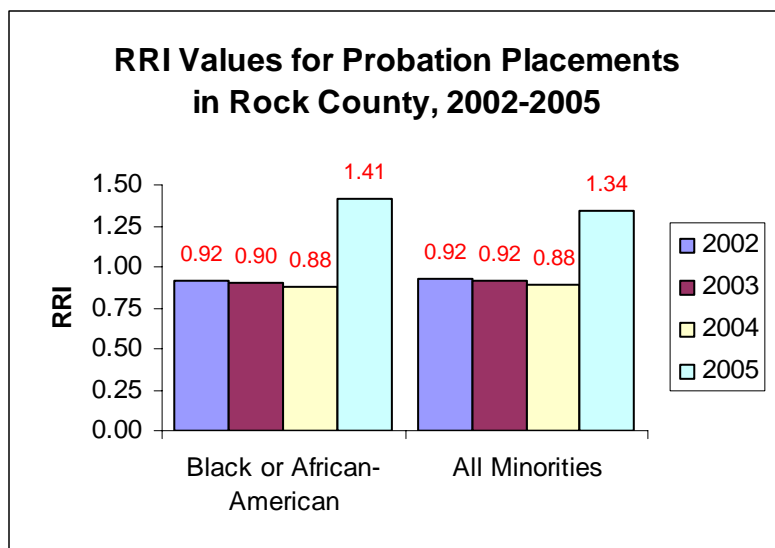
RRI values for Cases Involving Secure Detention have decreased for the 'All Minorities' aggregate from 1.15 in 2002 to 0.92 in 2005. This means that in 2005, minorities as a group were less likely to be securely detained than whites. **Rock County was the only county to have such low RRI values for secure detention.**



RRI values for Cases Petitioned were very close to the ideal of 1.00. In 2005, all RRI values were statistically insignificant meaning that all minority groups were just as likely to be petitioned or charged as whites. Hispanic RRI values were not statistically significant during the entire four year period.

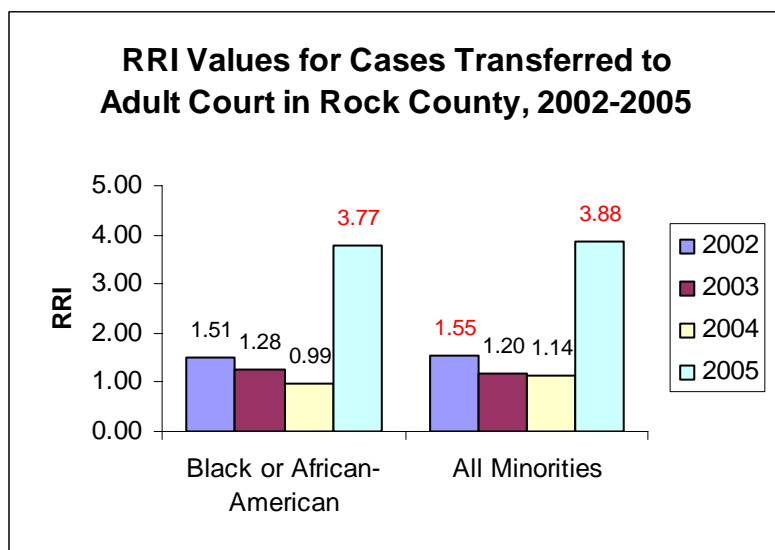


The RRI values for Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings have very positive implications. RRI values for the 'All Minorities' aggregate were not statistically significant from 2002 to 2004 and were actually lower than 1.00 in 2005. Follow-up should be conducted with Rock County to see what, if any, policies or programs were put in place in 2005.



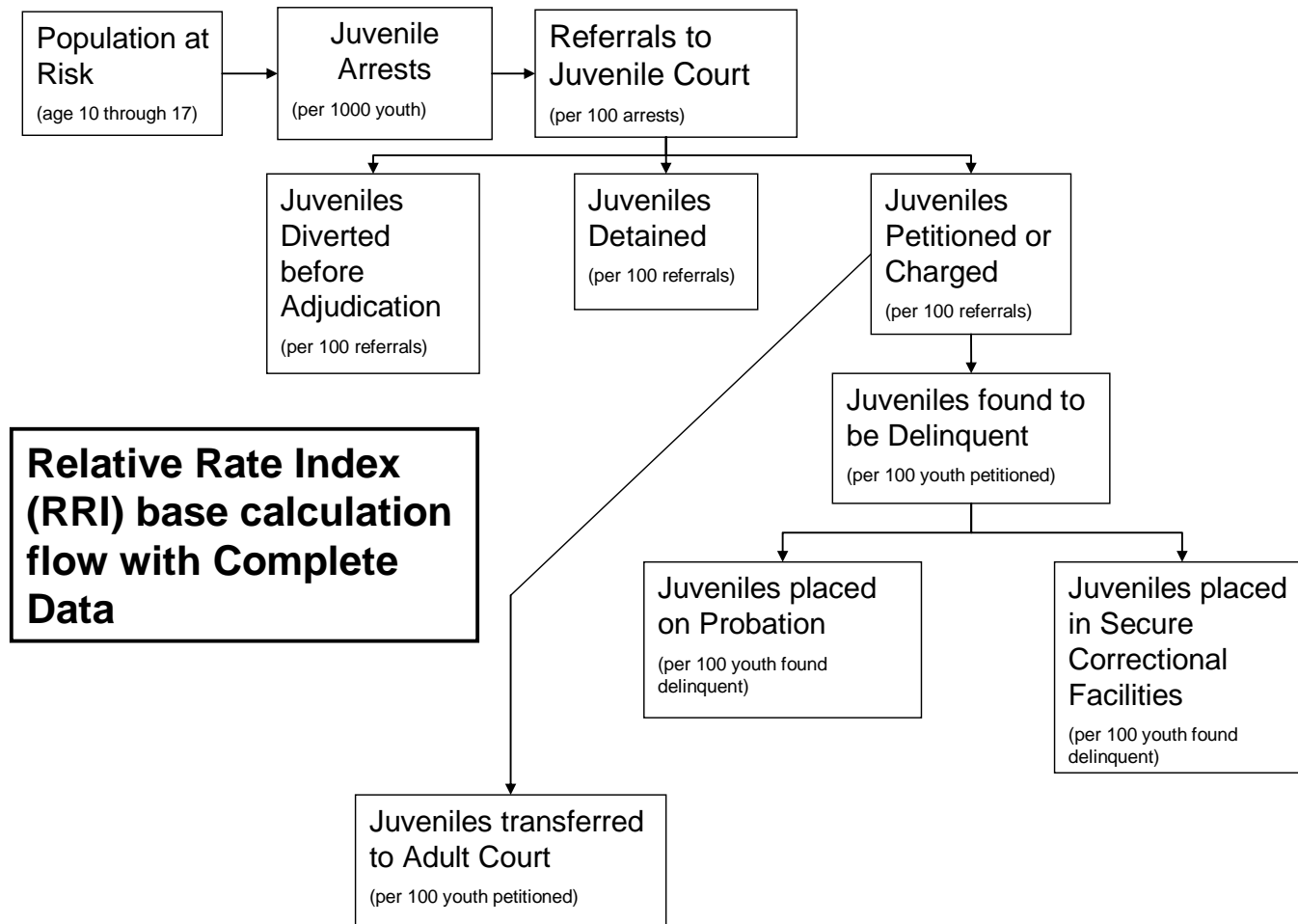
RRI values for Cases Resulting in Probation were slightly below 1.00 from 2002 to 2004 but increased substantially in 2005. **This increase means that minorities are now more likely than their white counterparts to be placed on probation.** It is possible that this is a positive sign because minorities may be being sentenced to probation instead of being placed in secure correctional facilities.

There were not enough cases for any year or any racial group to reliably report Confinement RRI Values.



A drastic change seems to have taken place in Rock County in 2005. RRI values for Cases Transferred to Adult Court after being statistically insignificant in 2003 and 2004 increased dramatically. Further research and follow-up must be conducted to discover what, if any, changes account for such an increase.

Appendix A: RRI Flow Chart



Appendix B: RRI Data Entry Spreadsheet

Data Entry Section

AREA REPORTED

State :Wisconsin

County: Rock

Reporting Period 01 / 2005
through 12 / 2005

	Total Youth	White	Black or African- American	Hispanic	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	American Indian	Other- Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at risk (age 10 through 17)	18,449	15,628	1,369	1,187	195		70		2,821
2. Juvenile Arrests	5,557	3,966	1,558		25		8		1,591
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1,135	736	332	50	2	0	7	8	399
4. Cases Diverted	1,226	750	413	51	1	0	3	8	476
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	916	612	289	11	0		2	2	304
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	882	566	269	39	0	0	6	2	316
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	394	298	81	15	0	0	0	0	96
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	478	334	128	15	0	0	0	1	144
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	13	9	4		0		0		4
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	76	24	43	9	0	0	0	0	52

Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed seperately?

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

No

No

No

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5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES

Item 1: OJJDP 2005

Item 3: Referral '97 Table Sub Data (Rock Cty Juv Prob)

Item 5: JS DR - 2005

Item 7: Referral '97 Table Sub Data (Rock Cty Juv Prob)

Item 9: DOC - DJC

Item 2: OJA - UCR Database

Item 4: Referral '97 Table Sub Data (Rock Cty Juv Prob)

Item 6: Referral '97 Table Sub Data (Rock Cty Juv Prob)

Item 8: Referral '97 Table Sub Data (Rock Cty Juv Prob)

Item 10: Referral '97 Table Sub Data (Rock Cty Juv Prob)

Appendix C: RRI Summary Results

Summary: Relative Rate Index Compared with White Juveniles							
State :Wisconsin County: Rock				Reporting Period 01 / 2005 through 12 / 2005			
	Black or African- American	Hispanic	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	American Indian	Other- Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	4.48	**	0.51	*	*	*	2.22
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.15	**	**	*	*	*	1.35
4. Cases Diverted	1.22	1.00	**	*	*	*	1.17
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.05	0.26	**	*	*	*	0.92
6. Cases Petitioned	1.05	1.01	**	*	*	*	1.03
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	0.57	0.73	--	*	*	*	0.58
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.41	**	--	*	*	*	1.34
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	--	*	*	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	3.77	5.44	--	*	*	*	3.88
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
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Key:

Statistically significant results:

Results that are not statistically significant

Group is less than 1% of the youth population

Insufficient number of cases for analysis

Missing data for some element of calculation

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Appendix D: RRI Race-Specific Results

1. AREA REPORTED

2. MINORITY
GROUP:

Black or African-American

State :Wisconsin

County: Rock

Data Items	Rate of Occurrence - White Youth	Rate of Occurrence - Minority Youth	Relative Rate Index
1. Population at risk (age 10 through 17)			
2. Juvenile Arrests	253.78	1,138.06	4.48
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	18.56	21.31	1.15
4. Cases Diverted	101.90	124.40	1.22
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	83.15	87.05	1.05
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	76.90	81.02	1.05
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	52.65	30.11	0.57
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	112.08	158.02	1.41
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	3.02	4.94	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	4.24	15.99	3.77

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Key:

Statistically significant results:

Results that are not statistically significant

Group is less than 1% of the youth population

Insufficient number of cases for analysis

Missing data for some element of calculation

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Definitions of rates:

Recommended Base

2. Juveniles Arrested - rate per 1000 population

3. Referrals to Juvenile Court - rate per 100 arrests

4. Juveniles Diverted before adjudication - rate per 100 referrals

5. Juveniles Detained - rate per 100 referrals

6. Juveniles Petitioned - rate per 100 referrals

7. Juveniles found to be delinquent - rate per 100 youth petitioned (charged)

8. Juveniles placed on probation - rate per 100 youth found delinquent

9. Juveniles placed in secure correctional facilities - rate per 100 youth found delinquent

10. Juveniles transferred to adult court - rate per 100 youth petitioned

Base Used

per 1000 youth

per 100 arrests

per 100 referrals

per 100 referrals

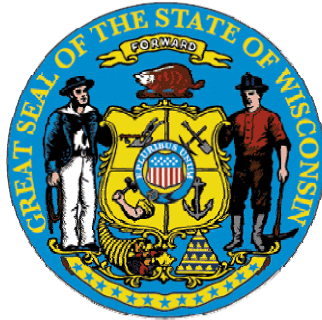
per 100 referrals

per 100 youth petitioned

per 100 youth found delinquent

per 100 youth found delinquent

per 100 youth petitioned



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